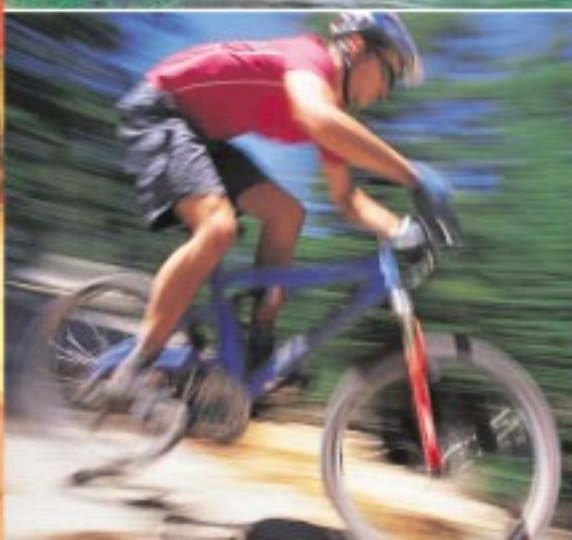
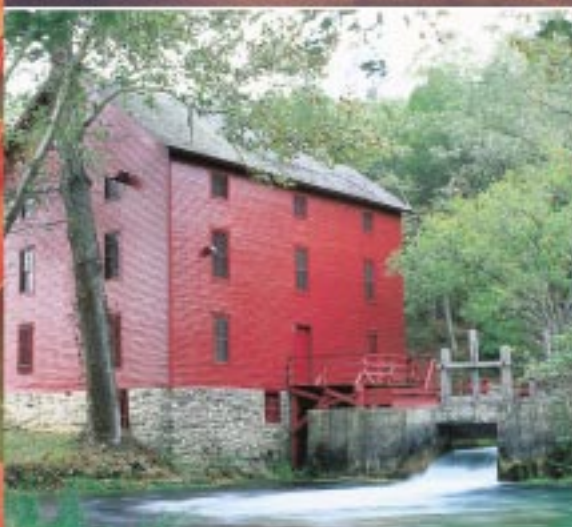


Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Missouri
2002 - 2007



Missouri Department
of Natural Resources





OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY
65101

www.gov.state.mo.us

Bob HOLDE:N
GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL
ROOM 216
(573) 751-3222

March 13, 2003

Dear Friend:

I am pleased to present the 2002-2007 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. This plan provides a framework for the planning, development, management and protection of Missouri's outdoor recreation resources. In addition, this plan will ensure that Missouri remains eligible to receive federal land and water conservation funds for outdoor recreation projects.

Missouri offers outstanding outdoor recreation resources and its citizens value these resources. The planning process to create this document involved the input of local, state and federal officials and a cross-section of citizens. Active involvement from the public, through surveys and participation by park and recreation professionals, has enhanced the quality of this document.

Missouri's outdoor recreation system improves the quality of life for all of us. I urge you to utilize this plan and work cooperatively to protect and enhance Missouri's outdoor recreation resources.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bob Holden".

Bob Holden
Governor

BH:alb

Enclosure

In compliance with Federal regulations, the following are being included in and supported by Missouri Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan:

**Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
The Americans with Disabilities Act (P.L. 101-336)**

No person shall, because of race, color, national origin, age, or disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subject to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

Equal opportunity is to be practiced in all phases of federally assisted projects including the planning, awarding of contracts, hiring of personnel, and the use of access to facilities and programs.

Complaints regarding discrimination may be filed with the:

**Office of Equal Opportunity
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington D.C. 20240**

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources has the authority to represent and act for the State in dealing with the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended.

Missouri
**Statewide Comprehensive
Outdoor Recreation Plan
(SCORP)**

2002-2007

Prepared For:
*Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Division of State Parks*

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THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Bob Holden, Governor

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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Stephen Mahfood, Director

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The staff of the South Central Ozark Council of Governments wishes to thank the many agency personnel and individuals for their assistance in providing and compiling the information necessary to develop this 2002 – 2007 Missouri SCORP. We would especially like to extend our appreciation to Doug Eiken, Ph. D., Deborah Schnack – Director, Planning & Development Program, Christopher D. Buckland - Section Leader, Grant Management Section, Erika Anderson Jaques. - Grant Management Section, and staff members of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks for their assistance, guidance, and timely responses to questions during the development of the plan document.

We would also like to thank: Missouri Association of Councils of Governments, the individual Executive Directors and staff members of the Regional Planning Commissions/Councils of Governments who assisted in the distribution and gathering of the community surveys; Mary Lyon, Policy Analyst and the personnel with the Missouri Department of Conservation who assisted in gathering their recreation facilities information from across the State; and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers personnel who assisted in providing outdoor recreation facilities under their ownership.

We apologize for over-sight of any individual or agency that may also have provided assistance in this endeavor.

Our thanks and appreciation for all of your efforts from the Staff at the South Central Ozark Council of Governments.

List of Acronyms

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.....	SCORP
Land & Water Conservation Fund.....	LWCF
Regional Planning Commission.....	RPC
Council of Governments.....	COG
Recreation Trail Program.....	RTP
Landmark Local Parks Program.....	LLPP
Americans with Disabilities Act.....	ADA
Missouri Department of Natural Resources.....	MODNR
Missouri Department of Conservation.....	MODOC
All Terrain Vehicle.....	ATV

2002 – 2007

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Chapter I

Introduction to Missouri's Outdoor Recreation Plan

Introduction To Missouri's Outdoor Recreation Plan

Outdoor recreation in Missouri is diverse and widespread. Throughout the State it offers vast degrees of experiences for persons of all ages. For the most part, recreational opportunities can be found from the smallest of communities where a neighborhood playground and a few picnic tables comprise the park facilities, to the largest of our communities where major league outdoor sports stadiums are home to the Kansas City Royals baseball team, the Kansas City Chiefs football team, and the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team.

Outdoor recreation in Missouri includes both structured and non-structured recreational opportunities that range from sports leagues, tournaments, state championship competitions, to opportunities such as hiking and walking trails, natural areas and open green-ways for nature viewing, and of course vast acres of national and state owned forests, campgrounds, lakes, rivers, and hundreds of community owned parks and playgrounds.

Outdoor recreation activities whether they are structured or passive can and do provide immeasurable benefits to those who choose to take advantage of the opportunities. It is often suggested that the benefits in participating in activities during leisure hours result in a healthier body, a refreshed mind and attitude, improved relaxation and sleep, and an overall happier and optimistic outlook on life. Those involved in the leisure industry sometimes recite the phrase "a family that plays together stays together." Can this statement be validated? Who knows? We can, however, study the meaning of the word "recreation" which, according to Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, is defined as:

Recreation

Function: *noun*

Etymology: Middle English *recreacion*, from Middle French *recreation*-, *recreatio* restoration to health, from *recreare* to create anew, restore, refresh, from *re-* + *creare*

Date: 15th century

: refreshment of strength and spirits after work: *also* : a means of refreshment or diversion : Hobby

From the proceeding definition, one can, or at least should, concede to the claims of the importance of recreating to improve and enhance one's quality of life. Outdoor, as well as indoor recreation facilities, should be available to as many of our citizens as possible regardless of whether they live in metropolitan or rural areas.

It is probably true that a "bigger bang for the buck" can be achieved when developing recreation facilities in the more densely populated areas of the state. However, the availability of even the most modestly developed parks in our smallest communities is of no less importance to small town citizens, as are the huge professional sports stadiums in our urban metropolitan cities. In conclusion, it should be the goal of the State of Missouri that all incorporated communities have at least one publicly owned park with recreation facilities and opportunities to enjoy in one's leisure time.



The Land and Water Conservation Fund Relationship to the SCORP

It is important to understand the relationship between the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The LWCF is a federal program created in 1964/65 to create parks and open spaces, protect wilderness, wetlands, and refuges, preserve wildlife habitat, and enhance recreational opportunities.

The SCORP is a direct result of the LWCF and is a comprehensive evaluation and projection of needs for each individual state and, in this case, for the State of Missouri.

Funds appropriated by Congress for the LWCF are used by the U.S. Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, every state, and local communities. According to the Americans for Our Heritage and Recreation, the following is the process through which states receive LWCF grants:

To be eligible for matching grants, every state must prepare and regularly update a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). SCORPs include inventories or assessments of current recreation resources (local, state, and federal) within a state, identify needs and new opportunities for recreation improvements, and sets forth a five-year action agenda to meet the goals identified by citizens and elected leaders. The appropriate field office of the National Park Service then approves this plan. All grant applications submitted must be in accordance with the priorities listed in the action plan. To make the connection between the SCORP and concrete project proposals, each state also develops an Open Project Selection Process that contains a set of project ranking selection criteria and a timetable for funding availability and application deadlines.

In most years, all states receive individual allocations of LWCF grant funds based on a national formula, with state population being the most influential factor. States then initiate a statewide competition for the amount available (including the new year allocation, any previous year allocations, and any amounts “recovered” due to cost underruns on earlier projects funded) to award via matching grants. Applications are received by a state until its specified deadline date. Applications are then scored and ranked according to the project selection criteria so that the top ranked projects (up to the total amount of grant funds available that year) are

chosen for funding. Successful applications are forwarded to the National Park Service for formal approval and obligation of federal grant monies.

Outdoor recreation needs far exceed available funds, which means that not every worthy application for conservation or recreation areas and recreation facilities development will receive LWCF funding. Remember that state recreation liaison offices determine which projects receive funding and which do not. Therefore, if you or your organization is advocating for LWCF funding of a locally funded project, it is important to understand the state's recreation priorities. Generally, you need to be able to answer the following questions in order to meet the criteria states look for in approving LWCF grants:

- **Does the project assist in accomplishing the overall purpose of the LWCF program?** The stateside LWCF program was created to assist states to acquire and develop lands with high recreation potential before these lands are put to other uses. Every project must first pass this most basic criteria.
- **Does this project relate to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)?** All approved state LWCF projects must meet the criteria set forth by that state's overall recreation plan – and local recreation master plans – to ensure that coordinated planning is occurring among state, regional, and local recreation departments. Also, this process allows for increased public participation in determining community recreational facilities.
- **Does the project provide recreational uses more appropriately administered by a public agency rather than a private enterprise?** Facilities should be designed to serve the broadest and most diverse spectrum of age groups, minority, and special populations.
- **Can the local municipality or authority meet the matching grant?** There can be no question as to the financial ability of the sponsoring local government for meeting its matching obligation.
- **Can the state or local entity provide for adequate operation and management of the proposed project area?** The state, municipality or

other public recreation authority must be able to operate and then maintain the area for the public in perpetuity.

NOTE: The previous discussion is an excerpt from the Americans For Our Heritage and Recreation web site ahr@ahinfo.org

Methodology Used To Determine Outdoor Recreation Priorities & Goals

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources contracted with the South Central Ozarks Council of Governments (SCOCOG) to lead the efforts in updating Missouri's 1996 – 2001 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for the 2002 – 2007 planning period. Missouri has 19 Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs)/Councils of Governments (COGs) that provide various planning services for the state's metropolitan and rural communities. For the purposes of this study, SCOCOG contacted each of the other 18 RPCs/COGs by either e-mail, fax, or surface mail and requested them to administer three surveys to each RPC/COG community in their area (copies of surveys are included in the Appendix). If communities did not respond, the RPCs/COGs were asked, if possible, to complete the surveys for the non-responding communities. The three surveys consisted of the following:

- 1) *Outdoor Recreation Facilities Inventory & Future Needs Survey* (referred to as "Facilities Inventory & Future Needs Survey") – The purpose of this survey was to learn two things about each Missouri community: 1. How many of each type of outdoor recreation facilities do they currently have? 2. How many of each facility do they need? This information was used to develop the new Statewide Outdoor Recreation Development Goals (see Table 1).
- 2) *Relative Importance Survey* – This survey asked the respondent a series of 58 questions to determine the relative importance of various outdoor recreation-related issues. This same survey was used in the 1996-2001 SCORP so data could be compared over time.
- 3) *Detailed Trail Use Survey* – This survey was used to specifically inventory Missouri's trail resources.

This survey and sampling methodology yielded a return from 273 communities, which aided in identifying the relative importance priorities, future recreation facility needs, and the detailed trail use information presented in this planning document. In contrast, the 1996-2001 SCORP reported that only 88 of 134 communities/counties responded to the previous two-part survey.

This approach was used to obtain (1) an accurate inventory of outdoor recreation facilities, and (2) future recreation facility needs from as many of the communities in the state as possible. Outdoor recreation lands owned by the Missouri Department of Conservation, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources - Division of State Parks, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Park Service are presented and discussed separately in Chapter V.



How to Read the SCORP

The results of the surveys were compiled for the entire state as well as for each region. The statewide information is provided in Chapter II and the information for each regional planning area is in Chapter III. The same format is used to present the following information, for the State of Missouri as well as for each region.

- Population data;
- Narrative about the state or region;
- Summary of results of the Relative Importance Surveys;
- Table A – Revised Goals and Future Needs Assessment
- Table B – Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals.

A discussion regarding Missouri's Wetlands is included in Chapter IV, Protecting Missouri's Wetlands. State and federally-owned recreation lands and facilities are discussed in Chapter V. While data on trails is included in the state and regional profiles, a more specific discussion of Missouri's trail resources is presented in Chapter-VI.

A Detailed Analysis Of The Facilities Inventory & Future Needs Survey

One of the goals of this Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is to examine the outdoor recreation facility needs of the communities. These needs are then quantified into ratios of the number of facilities (or other appropriate unit; e.g., miles, acres) needed per portion of the population. These ratios, called Outdoor Recreation Development Goals, represent the number of facilities (miles, acres, etc.) per the state's population that would satisfy the state's recreation needs (see Table 1). For example, from the data analysis conducted for this SCORP, it was determined that the ideal goal for playgrounds in Missouri is 1 playground per every 1,379 persons. These goals do not represent the resource ratios that currently exist in the state – they are essentially targets to aim for in statewide recreation planning.

After tabulating the Facilities Inventory & Future Needs surveys, the number of *existing facilities* was compared to the *Updated Outdoor Recreation Development Goals*. This comparison is presented for the state and each region in *Table A* of each RPC/COG section. After the number of facilities based on the revised statewide goal was totaled for the state and each RPC/COG, the existing number of community facilities was subtracted from the revised goal; thus, establishing the additional needed/surplus for each community. This information is also presented in *Table A* of each section.

This methodology of tabulating and recording the data provided a list of total needs based on the revised statewide development goals. Of course, the listed amount of *additional facilities needed* in each community was based on the respondents, which were not inclusive of the whole population. In fact, the returned responses represent approximately 2,720,724 citizens living in 269 communities, or 48.6% of Missouri's 2000 population of 5,595,211. As a result, the needs were "weighted" by the ratio, or percentage, of population responding in comparison with the total state or RPC/COG population. This "weighting" process was also used in the 1996 – 2001 SCORP. The weighting of the responses is necessary in order to provide an estimate of existing as well as future outdoor recreation facility needs in the state and the individual regions. At the same time, it should be noted that two regions, the South Central Ozark COG and the Bootheel RPC, did have 100% of the population responding. Therefore, there was no need to weight the results of these

regions. However, all other RPC/COG responses were weighted in order to arrive at an estimated number of future facility needs.

Each region's weighted needs are listed in Table A, and are intended to be the definitive number for the overall state and each RPC/COG community-based need. These numbers were then taken one step further in Table B of the state and each regional section to show a calculation of estimated capital expenditures required to increase the number of facilities needed to meet each region's respective goal.

The recreation goals and priorities presented herein project the identified needs of a changing citizen population, their attitudes about the types of needed recreation facilities (active versus passive/structured versus non-structured), opinions as to various past concerns and priorities compared to today's priorities, and other issues pertaining to outdoor recreation needs and deficiencies across Missouri. This information, which is presented uniformly in each RPC/COG section of this document in the form of narratives and tables, can be used for reference by local community recreation planners, park departments and Missouri Department of Natural Resources Grants Management staff when awarding points to grant applications submitted for funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the Recreational Trails Program (RTP), and perhaps other outdoor recreation funding agencies and sources.

In addition, *Table 2* of this section provides a list of previous statewide goals in comparison to the revised statewide goals developed for this SCORP. This comparison can show the planners and departmental personnel the change in amount of community needs for recreational facilities over a five-year period, thus indicating a need for a SCORP revision and update every five years to aid state agencies in determining the amount of need in each community for recreational opportunities.

The community survey response does not include any federal or state owned parks and outdoor recreation areas. These recreation areas are also not reflected or included in the overall state or regional recreational need analyses. The amount of federal and state owned outdoor recreation areas were tabulated from responses provided by the following agencies:

- The Missouri Department of Natural Resources – Division of State Parks
 - 83 State Parks and Historic Sites
 - 138,522 acres
- The Missouri Department of Conservation
 - 786 recreation areas
 - 917,112 acres
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - Two (2) recreation areas
 - 24,570 acres.

The responses do not include the 50,000 miles of riverbanks within the state nor do they include privately held outdoor recreation areas and lakes such as Lake of the Ozarks and others not identified. Private golf courses are not included in the survey nor are private campgrounds and marinas. The responses also do not include the Mark Twain National Forest sites and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways lands that collectively contain well over 1.5 million acres of federally owned lands in the Ozarks that offer a variety of outdoor recreation activities to participate in and enjoy. The Mark Twain Forest areas offer or are adjacent to 16 lakes, numerous campgrounds and picnic areas, and 14 floatable streams. Chapter V, State and Federally Owned Land and Facilities specifically address state and federal facilities within Missouri.

Table 1

Determining New Outdoor Recreation Development Goals

Facility	Population Reporting		Number of Facilities Needed		New Development Goals (Unit / # Persons)
Parkland Acres	2,720,724	/	58177.39	=	1 Acre/47
Walking Trail	2,720,724	/	611.95	=	1 mi./4,446
Bicycle Trail	2,720,724	/	1036.6	=	1 mi./2,624
Equestrian Trail	2,720,724	/	557	=	1 mi./4,854
Exercise Trail	2,720,724	/	691.33	=	1 mi./3,907
Nature Trail	2,720,724	/	565.15	=	1 mi./4,814
Multi-Purpose Trail	2,720,724	/	644.67	=	1 mi./4,220
Swimming Pool	2,720,724	/	254	=	1 pool/6,500
Picnic Tables	2,720,724	/	21314	=	1/128
Picnic Pavilion	2,720,724	/	2007	=	1/1,356
Golf Courses	2,720,724	/	102	=	1/25,674
Ball Diamonds	2,720,724	/	1761	=	1/1,545
Playgrounds	2,720,724	/	1973	=	1/1,379
Tennis	2,720,724	/	1166	=	1/2,333
Playfields	2,720,724	/	345	=	1/7,886
Volleyball	2,720,724	/	584	=	1/4,659
Basketball	2,720,724	/	617	=	1/4,410
Football/Soccer Fields	2,720,724	/	831	=	1/3,274
Handball/Racquetball	2,720,724	/	63	=	1/43,187
Multi-Use Courts	2,720,724	/	448	=	1/6,073
Horseshoe Courts	2,720,724	/	968	=	1/2,810
Shuffle Board Courts	2,720,724	/	640	=	1/4,251
Campsites	2,720,724	/	800	=	1/3,400
Boat Ramps*	2,720,724	/	95	=	N/A
Ice Rinks	2,720,724	/	25	=	1/108,838
Skateboard Park	2,720,724	/	79	=	1/34,435

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Comparison of Prior to Updated Outdoor Recreation Development Goals

Facility	Prior 1/Persons	Updated 1/Persons
Parkland Acres	2 Acres/100	1 Acre/47
Walking Trail	1 mi./2,000	1 mi./4,446
Bicycle Trail	1/2,000	1 mi./2,624
Equestrian Trail	1/6,250	1 mi./4,854
Exercise Trail	1/7,500	1 mi./3,907
Nature Trail	1 mi./2,500	1 mi./4,814
Multi-Purpose Trail	1 mi./3,000	1 mi./4,220
Swimming Pool	800 sq. ft./1,000	1 pool/6,500
Picnic Tables	1/125	1/128
Picnic Pavilion	1/2,000	1/1,356
Golf Courses	1/25,000	1/25,674
Ball Diamonds	1/1,500	1/1,545
Playgrounds	1/1,000	1/1,379
Tennis	1/1,500	1/2,333
Playfields	1/3,000	1/7,886
Volleyball	1/3,000	1/4,659
Basketball	1/3,000	1/4,410
Football/Soccer Fields	1/4,000	1/3,274
Handball/Racquetball	1/5,000	1/43,187
Multi-Use Courts	1/3,000	1/6,073
Horseshoe Courts	1/2,000	1/2,810
Shuffle Board Courts	1/2,000	1/4,251
Campsites	1/300	1/3,400
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river mi.	N/A
Ice Rinks	1/50,000	1/108,838
Skateboard Park	1/5,000	1/34,435

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

(Note: Red indicates a decrease in persons needed to justify the facility)

Establishing Capital Costs for Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Capital resources required to address the identified outdoor recreation needs in each region as well as the approximate total for the State as presented on Table B were arrived at through various means. Most of the costs presented were derived from actual bids received recently on local recreation development projects funded locally or through the LWCF or Missouri's Landmark Local Parks Program. Facility costs not determined by recent bids were arrived at through discussions with local industry specialists (golf course managers) or local contractors experienced in the type(s) of facility construction.

The identified costs are based on the per unit construction costs and in most cases do not include the costs for acquisition of properties on which to construct the facilities. Costs to acquire recreation lands are listed separately at the top of the "Facility" column on each Table B. The cost to acquire parkland is estimated at an average of \$1,000 per acre. This amount may seem far less than anticipated but often times land is donated at no cost to local communities for the development of parks and playgrounds for the citizens of community. The "no cost" donation was taken into account when determining the per acre costs. Costs per mile for trail construction were estimated based on the type of trail as well as construction method and materials needed for the particular type of trail. For example, walking trails are estimated to cost \$90,000 per mile compared to nature or equestrian trails at an estimated cost of only \$22,500 per mile. These costs were calculated as a per foot cost of \$17 for an eight foot wide asphalt ADA accessible trail and a per foot construction cost of approximately \$4.25 for a non-paved natural surface equestrian or nature trail. One must keep in mind that these costs are estimates only; however, for capital improvement planning purposes these costs can provide a quick reference guide for the reader and park planners.

The estimated costs associated with the respective recreation facilities do not include amenities that may be desirable. For example, concession stands, restrooms, and parking facilities at a new ballfield complex are not included in the estimated \$85,000 per ballfield. The \$85,000 covers only the lighting, an outfield fence and field of play fencing (sideline fencing, backstop, fenced dugouts, etc.), and other underground wiring. The approximate \$1,000,000 cost to construct a 9-hole community golf course includes a modest clubhouse/pro shop and underground irrigation. The same dollar amount is estimated for the construction of a

community swimming pool consisting of five 7-foot wide swimming lanes, an ADA bath/shower house, locker space and restrooms.

As seen on Missouri's Table B, there is an identified \$1,609,656,672 of capital resources required to address the community outdoor recreation needs across the State. These costs do not include future expenditure for properties important to the State such as wetlands and environmentally sensitive lands needing preserved that will in turn protect our natural resources and provide valuable outdoor recreation experiences for the citizens and visitors to Missouri for years to come.

Relative Importance Surveys

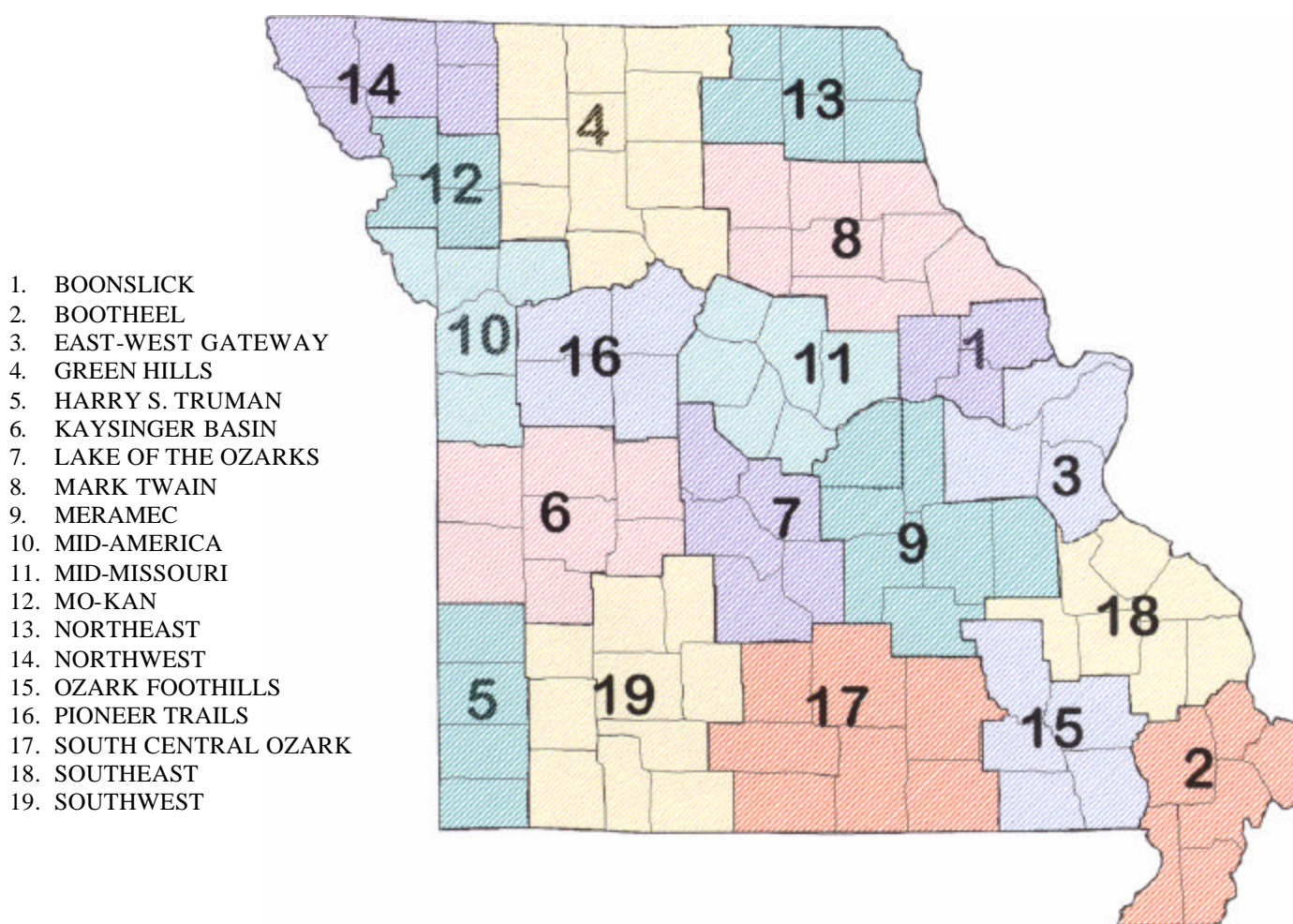
The **relative importance** survey responses were tabulated and are presented as part of the state composite and as part of the regional profiles in order to ascertain any trends in the level of importance of the issues and concerns that were reported in the 1996 - 2001 SCORP.

The changes in opinion of the relative importance issues – Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996, and Future Importance - are presented for each of the categories. A brief discussion of some of the perceived major issues is also included in order to provide the proper context of the changes in the importance of the issue for the three different time frames.

Detailed Trail Use Surveys

The importance of trails in Missouri has come to the forefront during recent years due in part to the lack of safe vehicle free walking, jogging, biking, etc., areas. This year's SCORP planning process included an individual **Detailed Trail Use** survey sheet asking for the number of miles of a particular kind of trail (hiking, walking, backpacking, equestrian, combination, etc.), and if the trail was paved. Responses to the Detailed Trail Use surveys are presented and discussed in Chapter VI – Missouri's Trails.

FIGURE 1 - MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS



Chapter II

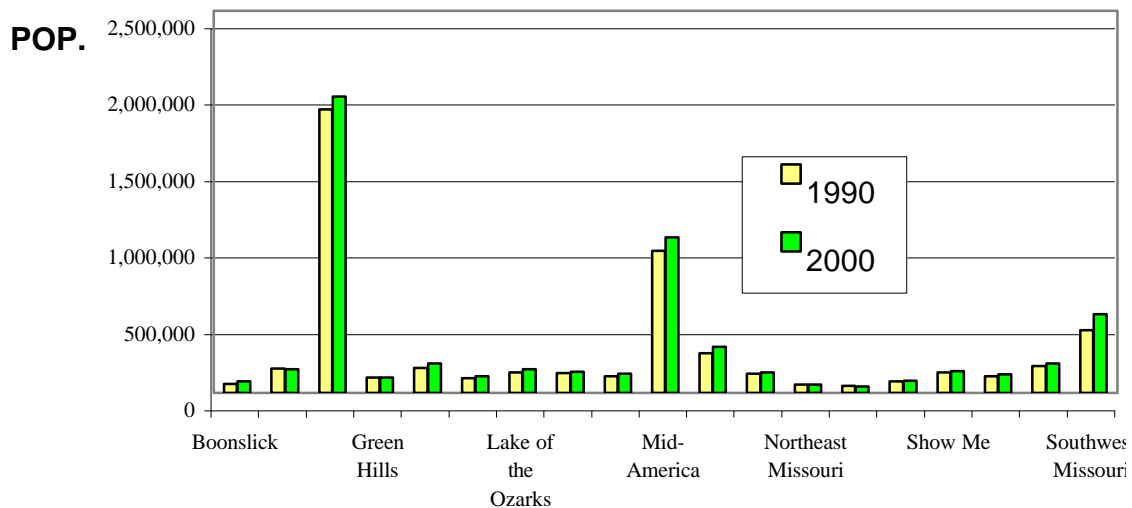
State of Missouri

State of Missouri

Regional Planning Commissions

Population Trends

RPC's	1990	2000	
Boonslick	59,781	75,605	26%
Bootheel	158,674	156,516	-1%
Eastwest Gateway	1,855,104	1,940,293	4.6%
Green Hills	98,808	99,501	1%
Harry S. Truman	163,160	191,544	17.4%
Kaysinger Basin	95,854	108,609	13%
Lake of the Ozarks	132,234	153,602	16%
Mark Twain	131,487	138,654	5%
Meramec	110,485	125,145	13%
Mid-America	930,289	1,018,113	9%
Mid-Missouri	257,549	302,388	17%
Mo-Kan	124,277	133,066	7%
Northeast Missouri	55,897	56,401	1%
Northwest Missouri	44,488	42,936	-3%
Ozark Foothills	74,787	80,265	7%
Show Me	132,581	144,377	9%
South Central Ozarks	107,238	119,490	11%
Southeast Missouri	175,694	194,634	11%
Southwest Missouri	408,689	513,872	26%
Total	5,117,076	5,595,011	9%



Missouri's Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The State of Missouri covers approximately 69,704.31 square miles and ranks 21st in size among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The State is comprised of 68,885.93 (98.8%) square miles of land and 818.39 (1.2%) square miles of water area. There are 114 counties and approximately 800 communities located in Missouri. The State's 2000 population of 5,595,011 reflects a 9% increase since 1990. The State's community populations range in size from 441,545 (Kansas City) to the State's smallest communities that sometimes total no more than 10.

The State's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Two hundred seventy-three (273) communities throughout the state returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the State totals show a deficit in all but one (1) outdoor recreation facility category as depicted in Table A. Missouri's profile identifies a need of an additional 27,917 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the State's projected recreational facilities needs...\$1,609,656,672.

SUMMARY OF TOP RESPONSES TO RELATIVE IMPORTANCE ISSUES

Meet Statewide Demand

Two categories were almost equal in Current Importance, those being to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities and to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increase was to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In all three time frames, Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996, and Future Importance, to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities was the most important and had the highest increase.

Provide for Special User Groups

In all three-time frames, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities was most important and had the highest increase.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important was to provide better surfacing for roads. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increase was to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

Two categories were noted to be high in Current Importance, to protect fish and wildlife habitat and to minimize environmental damages to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River. In Change in Importance and Future Importance, several categories noted an increase in importance; to educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics; protect fish and wildlife habitat; minimize environmental damages to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River; and avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance the most important is to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance cost for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. This importance is shared in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance with increasing the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, the most important and highest increase is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In all three time frames, the most important and highest increase is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution.

STATE OF MISSOURI REVISED GOALS and FUTURE NEEDS ASSESSMENT for COMMUNITY RESPONDENTS						
2000 Population	5,595,211	Table Narrative: State Averages have been extrapolated from responding survey participants. As a result of the extrapolation, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. Final numbers in the column labeled <i># of Facilities/# of People</i> are the result of a comprehensive community-based assessment survey that was distributed to each RPC. As a result, statewide goals have been modified to match the new findings.				
# of Communities Responding	273					
Total Number of Communities	804					
Response Percentage (Community)	33.96%					
Representative Population Responding (Community)	2,720,724					
STATE Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	2.945054945					
Community Based Need				Weighted Needs		
	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Facility						
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	119,642.70	31,145.34	88,497.36	91,724.74	27,917.96
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	1,258.48	288.70	969.78	850.24	408.25
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	2,131.78	340.05	1,791.73	1,001.47	1,130.32
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	1,145.48	46.70	1,098.78	137.53	1,007.95
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	1,421.73	77.78	1,343.95	229.07	1,192.66
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	1,162.24	82.56	1,079.68	243.14	919.10
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	1,325.77	100.77	1,225.00	296.77	1,029.00
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	860.80	105.00	755.80	309.23	551.57
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	43,832.57	8,936.00	34,896.57	26,317.01	17,515.56
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	4,127.43	1,228.00	2,899.43	3,616.53	510.90
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	209.76	35.00	174.76	103.08	106.69
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	3,621.52	783.00	2,838.52	2,305.98	1,315.55
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	4,057.50	685.00	3,372.50	2,017.36	2,040.14
Tennis	1 court/2,333	2,397.90	449.00	1,948.90	1,322.33	1,075.57
Playfields	1 field/7,886	709.50	258.00	451.50	759.82	(50.33)
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	1,201.00	149.00	1,052.00	438.81	762.19
Basketball	1 court/4,410	1,903.31	350.50	1,552.81	1,032.24	871.06
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	1,708.96	336.00	1,372.96	989.54	719.43
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	129.56	41.00	88.56	120.75	8.81
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	921.32	52.00	869.32	153.14	768.18
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	1,990.71	284.00	1,706.71	836.40	1,154.31
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	1,316.17	18.00	1,298.17	53.01	1,263.16
Campsites	1 site/3,400	1,645.21	515.00	1,130.21	1,516.70	128.51
Boat Ramps*	1/5 Miles	0.00	57.00	N/A	167.87	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	51.41	2.00	49.41	5.89	45.52
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	162.46	13.00	149.46	38.29	124.18
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Missouri's

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	91724.7	27,918.0	1,000	\$27,917,961
Walking Trail mi.	850.2	408.2	90,000	\$41,905,800
Bicycle Trails mi.	1001.5	1,130.3	90,000	\$101,728,614
Equestrian Trail mi.	137.5	1,007.9	22,500	\$22,678,763
Exercise Trail mi.	229.1	1,192.7	100,200	\$119,504,975
Nature Trail mi.	243.1	919.1	22,500	\$20,679,659
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	296.8	1,029.0	90,000	\$92,610,054
Swimming Pool	309.2	551.6	1,000,000	\$551,570,923
Picnic Tables	25436.4	17,515.6	75	\$1,313,667
Picnic Pavilion	3492.8	510.9	150,000	\$76,634,840
Golf Courses	103.1	106.7	1,000,000	\$106,687,648
Ball Diamonds	2306.0	1,315.5	85,000	\$111,821,376
Playgrounds	2017.4	2,040.1	50,000	\$102,007,112
Tennis	1322.3	1,075.6	40,000	\$43,022,691
Playfields	759.8	(50.3)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	438.8	762.2	1,000	\$762,192
Basketball	1032.2	871.1	40,000	\$34,842,530
Football/Soccer Fields	989.5	719.4	50,000	\$35,971,292
Handball/Racquetball	120.7	8.8	25,000	\$220,330
Multi-Use Courts	153.1	768.2	40,000	\$30,727,042
Horseshoe Courts	836.4	1,154.3	500	\$577,156
Shuffle Board Courts	53.0	1,263.2	2,500	\$3,157,897
Campsites	1516.7	128.5	1,000	\$128,509
Boat Ramps*	167.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	5.9	45.5	1,500,000	\$68,284,163
Skateboard Park	38.3	124.2	120,000	\$14,901,480
Total Capital Cost				\$1,609,656,672

(Denotes Surplus)

* Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

Chapter III

Regional Planning Commissions

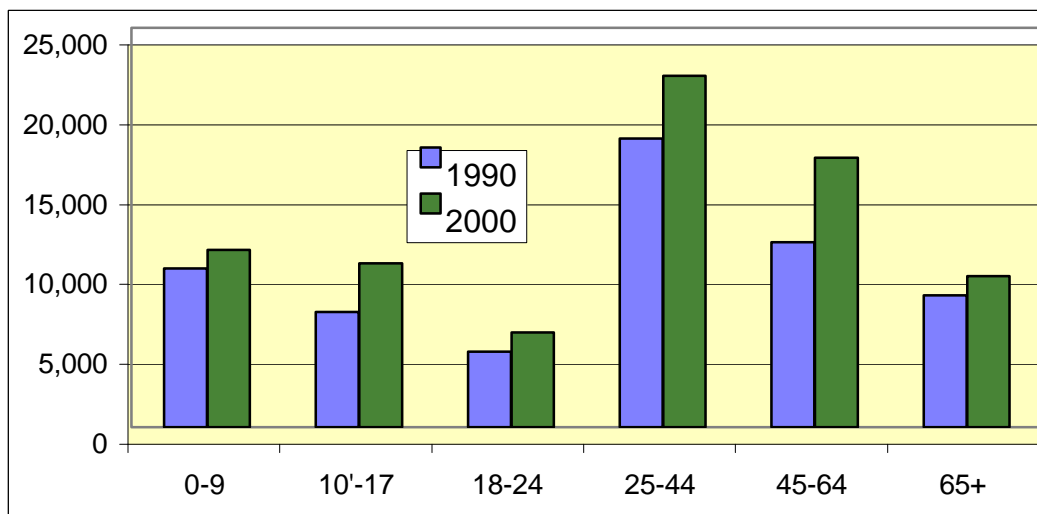
Boonslick Regional Planning Commission

Boonslick

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	9,932	11,094	12%
10'-17	7,200	10,268	42.6%
18-24	4,714	5,910	25.4%
25-44	18,065	21,993	21.7%
45-64	11,598	16,869	45.4%
65+	8,272	9,471	14.5%
Total	59,781	75,605	26.5%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Boonslick Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Boonslick Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 1,598 square miles and is in the east-central portion of the state. The Boonslick region includes three counties and 24 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 75,605 reflects a 26.5% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 6,737 (Troy) to the region's smallest village (Chain of Rocks), with a population of 91.

The Boonslick region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most of the regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Three (3) communities in the Boonslick region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Boonslick region is deficient in all outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Boonslick regional profile indicates a need of an additional 1,128 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facilities needs...\$21,834,806.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, most important was divided between evaluating current facility standards, carrying out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities, and allowing more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the emphasis was divided equally between the six categories.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, most important was to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities and to develop a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the above categories and to address affordable user fees as a funding source and use the parks-and-soil tax funds to double the acreages of the state park system had the highest increase in importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, three of the four surveyed categories were very important; one, to provide integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate; two, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities; and three, to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, all of the above categories on providing sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities show an increase in importance.

Establish Trail Systems

In all three time frames, all of the surveyed categories show a shared emphasis EXCEPT to develop separate ATV areas to accommodate other motorized recreation which is listed as a Change in Importance in 1996 but in a negative importance.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, most important emphasis is on educating outdoor recreation users in land ethics, to regulate natural resource usage and promote the preservation of pristine natural areas, protect fish and wildlife habitat, and minimize environment damage to streams by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River. These categories increased in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, as well.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, three categories are highest in importance; one, to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability, two to research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits; and three, to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as insurance pool. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance the above three categories as well as improving enforcement of existing recreation laws and providing stiffer penalties for abusers and encouraging public use of private lands through improved liability laws, federal incentives and property taxes all show an increase in importance.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, both categories of one, create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently, and two, to transport all people who want to participate in outdoor recreation to existing state facilities or programs, especially those without access to an automobile such as children and senior citizens are very important and show an increase in importance.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas are most important. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, both of these categories and all others share in increase in importance.

BOONSLICK REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population	75,605					
# of Communities Responding	3					
Total Number of Communities	24					
Response Percentage	12.50%					
Representative Population Responding (Community)	6,941					
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	8					
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472					
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	1,616.67	61.00	1555.67	488.00	1,128.67
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	17.01	0.00	17.01	0.00	17.01
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	28.81	0.00	28.81	0.00	28.81
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	15.48	0.00	15.48	0.00	15.48
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	19.21	1.00	18.21	8.00	11.21
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	15.70	0.00	15.70	0.00	15.70
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	17.91	0.00	17.91	0.00	17.91
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	11.63	1.00	10.63	8.00	3.63
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	592.29	50.00	542.29	400.00	192.29
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	55.77	6.00	49.77	48.00	7.77
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	2.83	0.00	2.83	0.00	2.83
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	48.94	3.00	45.94	24.00	24.94
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	54.83	6.00	48.83	48.00	6.83
Tennis	1 court/2,333	32.40	2.00	30.40	16.00	16.40
Playfields	1 field/7,886	9.59	1.00	8.59	8.00	1.59
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	16.23	0.00	16.23	0.00	16.23
Basketball	1 court/4,410	25.72	2.00	23.72	16.00	9.72
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	23.09	2.00	21.09	16.00	7.09
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	1.75	0.00	1.75	0.00	1.75
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	12.45	1.00	11.45	8.00	4.45
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	26.90	0.00	26.90	0.00	26.90
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	17.78	0.00	17.78	0.00	17.78
Campsites	1 site/3,400	22.23	0.00	22.23	0.00	22.23
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.69
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	2.20	0.00	2.20	0.00	2.20
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Boonslick Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	488.0	1128.7	1,000	1,128,666
Walking Trail mi.	0.0	17.0	90,000	1,530,469
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	28.8	90,000	2,592,506
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	15.5	22,500	348,260
Exercise Trail mi.	8.0	11.2	100,200	1,123,349
Nature Trail mi.	0.0	15.7	22,500	353,356
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	17.9	90,000	1,612,300
Swimming Pool	8.0	3.6	1,000,000	3,631,538
Picnic Tables	400.0	192.3	75	14,421
Picnic Pavilion	48.0	7.8	150,000	1,165,745
Golf Courses	0.0	2.8	1,000,000	2,834,433
Ball Diamonds	24.0	24.9	85,000	2,119,530
Playgrounds	48.0	6.8	50,000	341,341
Tennis	16.0	16.4	40,000	656,058
Playfields	8.0	1.6	10,000	15,871
Volleyball	0.0	16.2	1,000	16,229
Basketball	16.0	9.7	40,000	388,732
Football/Soccer Fields	16.0	7.1	50,000	354,615
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	1.8	25,000	43,767
Multi-Use Courts	8.0	4.4	40,000	177,971
Horseshoe Courts	0.0	26.9	500	13,450
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	17.8	2,500	44,462
Campsites	0.0	22.2	1,000	22,231
Boat Ramps*	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	0.7	1,500,000	1,042,071
Skateboard Park	0.0	2.2	120,000	263,436
Total Capital Cost				\$21,834,806

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

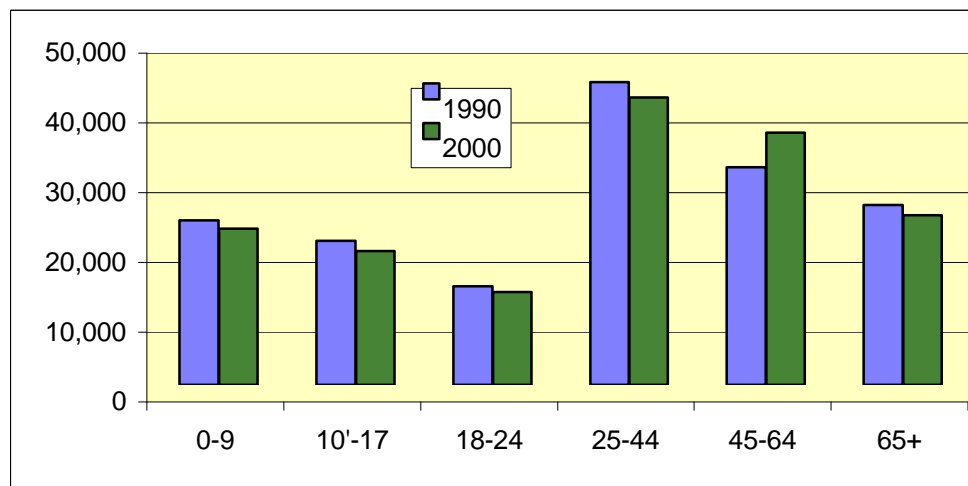
Boothel Regional Planning Commission

Bootheel

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	23,576	22,354	-5.2%
10'-17	20,629	19,209	-6.9%
18-24	14,086	13,319	-5.4%
25-44	43,413	41,186	-5.1%
45-64	31,172	36,156	16.0%
65+	25,798	24,292	-5.8%
Total	158,674	156,516	-1.4%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Bootheel Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Bootheel Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 3,378 square miles and is in the extreme southeast corner of the state. The Bootheel region includes six counties and 62 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 156,516 reflects a 1.4% decline since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 16,992 (Sikeston) to the region's smallest village (Commerce), with a population of 110.

The Bootheel region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

All sixty-two (62) of the communities in the Bootheel region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Bootheel region is deficient in all but five (5) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Bootheel regional profile indicates a need of an additional 2,263 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreation facility needs...\$38,446,069.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

The most emphasis in Current Importance is to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair and to carry out orderly maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. The expansion of existing facilities also shows a greater Change in Importance in 1996 and Future Importance. The creation of new facilities to meet statewide demand is high in emphasis also and is reflected more for Future Importance than the other categories.

Provide Stable Funding Source

To share state and federal funds with every community and assure a more equitable distribution of funds is the highest emphasis in Current Importance. The highest Change in Importance since 1996 is in assuring the equitable distribution of funds but also to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities. This same trend continues for Future Importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

The highest emphasis in Current Importance is clearly to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities. The Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance is to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. This reflects a shift from what is needed now as to the future to include addressing the needs of seniors and those with disabilities, which may be an indication of a current deficiency in those areas.

Establish Trail Systems

The highest emphasis in Current Importance is to provide better surfacing for roads and then to provide jogging, walking and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets. Providing trails for joggers and walkers and keeping them off the streets is the highest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

The highest emphasis in Current Importance is to protect fish and wildlife habitat and pay more attention to natural history and discourage commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas. The greatest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance is again to pay more attention to natural history and discourage commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas. Next in these latter categories is to develop a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air, and soil.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

The greatest emphasis in Current Importance is to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers. The greatest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance is to research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

The highest emphasis in Current Importance is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently. This is also the highest emphasis in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

The higher emphasis in Current Importance is to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas. In the greater increase in Change in Importance since 1996, more felt that better information should be provided about the availability of outdoor recreation providers and better coordination among outdoor recreation providers. In Future Importance, the greatest emphasis was to provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers followed closely by serving the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas.

BOOTHEEL REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population	156,516					
# of Communities Responding	62					
Total Number of Communities	62					
Response Percentage	100.00%					
Representative Population Responding (Community)	156,516					
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	1					
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472					
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Facility						
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	3,346.79	1083.00	2263.79	1083.00	2,263.79
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	35.20	5.50	29.70	5.50	29.70
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	59.63	0.00	59.63	0.00	59.63
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	32.04	0.00	32.04	0.00	32.04
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	39.77	3.30	36.47	3.30	36.47
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	32.51	0.36	32.15	0.36	32.15
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	37.09	0.00	37.09	0.00	37.09
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	24.08	10.00	14.08	10.00	14.08
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	1,226.14	558.00	668.14	558.00	668.14
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	115.46	129.00	(13.54)	129.00	(13.54)
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	5.87	7.00	(1.13)	7.00	(1.13)
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	101.31	87.00	14.31	87.00	14.31
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	113.50	115.00	(1.50)	115.00	(1.50)
Tennis	1 court/2,333	67.08	49.00	18.08	49.00	18.08
Playfields	1 field/7,886	19.85	69.00	(49.15)	69.00	(49.15)
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	33.60	12.00	21.60	12.00	21.60
Basketball	1 court/4,410	53.24	40.50	12.74	40.50	12.74
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	47.81	34.00	13.81	34.00	13.81
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	3.62	6.00	(2.38)	6.00	(2.38)
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	25.77	6.00	19.77	6.00	19.77
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	55.69	0.00	55.69	0.00	55.69
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	36.82	2.00	34.82	2.00	34.82
Campsites	1 site/3,400	46.02	23.00	23.02	23.00	23.02
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	1.44	0.00	1.44	0.00	1.44
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	4.54	0.00	4.54	0.00	4.54
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Bootheel Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1083.0	2263.8	1,000	\$2,263,790
Walking Trail mi.	5.5	29.7	90,000	\$2,673,347
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	59.6	90,000	\$5,366,955
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	32.0	22,500	\$720,961
Exercise Trail mi.	3.3	36.5	100,200	\$3,654,331
Nature Trail mi.	0.4	32.2	22,500	\$723,410
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	37.1	90,000	\$3,337,753
Swimming Pool	10.0	14.1	1,000,000	\$14,079,385
Picnic Tables	558.0	668.1	75	\$50,110
Picnic Pavilion	129.0	(13.5)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	7.0	(1.1)	1,000,000	\$0
Ball Diamonds	87.0	14.3	85,000	\$0
Playgrounds	115.0	(1.5)	50,000	\$0
Tennis	49.0	18.1	40,000	\$723,075
Playfields	69.0	(49.2)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	12.0	21.6	1,000	\$21,596
Basketball	40.5	12.7	40,000	\$509,662
Football/Soccer Fields	34.0	13.8	50,000	\$690,261
Handball/Racquetball	6.0	(2.4)	25,000	\$0
Multi-Use Courts	6.0	19.8	40,000	\$790,890
Horseshoe Courts	0.0	55.7	500	\$27,843
Shuffle Board Courts	2.0	34.8	2,500	\$87,044
Campsites	23.0	23.0	1,000	\$23,022
Boat Ramps*	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.4	1,500,000	\$2,157,275
Skateboard Park	0.0	4.5	120,000	\$545,359
Total Capital Cost				\$38,446,069

(Denotes Surplus)

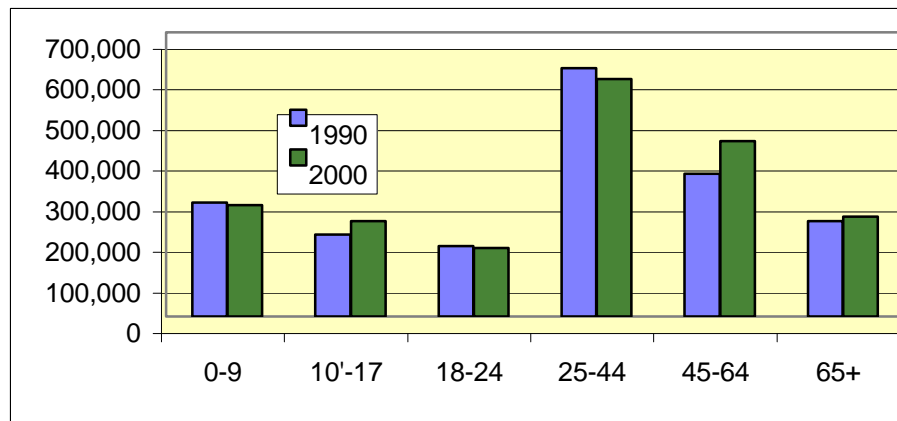
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

East-West Gateway Coordinating Council

East - West Gateway Coordinating Council

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	280,474	274,602	-2.1%
10'-17	202,026	234,225	16%
18-24	174,153	168,685	-3.1%
25-44	611,758	585,687	-4.3%
45-64	351,986	431,607	22.6%
65+	234,707	245,487	4.6%
Total	1,855,104	1,940,293	4.6%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

East-West Gateway Coordinating Council Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Missouri portion of the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council region covers approximately 2,710 square miles and is located in the east-central portion of the state. The East-West Gateway region includes four counties and 62 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 1,940,293 reflects a 4.6% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 348,189 (St. Louis) to the region's smallest village (City of Champ), with a population of 12.

The East-West Gateway region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., and the amenities offered at those locations.

Twenty-five (25) communities in the East-West Gateway region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the East-West Gateway region is deficient in all but two (2) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The East-West Gateway regional profile indicates a surplus of 3,959 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreation facility needs...\$789,274,463.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is to carry out orderly development, maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance is to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is in the same category, but in Future Importance to share state and federal funds with every community is the highest increase in importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important is to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities. This trend was the same for Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better surfacing for roads. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to protect fish and wildlife habitat. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to provide more environmental protection for Missouri rivers, streams, forest, and land had the highest increase in importance.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important is to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability. In Future Importance, these two categories were tied for increases in importance.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, the highest rated is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In all three time frames, the highest rated is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution.

EAST-WEST GATEWAY COORDINATING COUNCIL RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		1,940,293				
# of Communities Responding		25	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
Total Number of Communities		62				
Response Percentage		40.32%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		683,192				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		2.48				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	41,489.39	18326.00	23163.39	45448.48	(3,959.09)
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	436.41	121.50	314.91	301.32	135.09
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	739.25	284.50	454.75	0.00	739.25
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	397.23	32.70	364.53	0.00	397.23
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	493.02	17.90	475.12	44.39	448.63
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	403.04	10.65	392.39	26.41	376.63
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	459.75	23.70	436.05	58.78	400.97
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	298.51	28.00	270.51	69.44	229.07
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	15,200.15	4012.00	11188.15	9949.76	5,250.39
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	1,431.30	218.00	1213.30	540.64	890.66
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	72.74	7.00	65.74	17.36	55.38
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	1,255.86	299.00	956.86	741.52	514.34
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	1,407.05	220.00	1187.05	545.60	861.45
Tennis	1 court/2,333	831.54	0.00	831.54	0.00	831.54
Playfields	1 field/7,886	246.04	49.00	197.04	121.52	124.52
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	416.48	53.00	363.48	131.44	285.04
Basketball	1 court/4,410	660.02	94.00	566.02	233.12	426.90
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	592.63	133.00	459.63	329.84	262.79
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	44.93	19.00	25.93	47.12	(2.19)
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	319.49	21.00	298.49	52.08	267.41
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	690.33	140.00	550.33	347.20	343.13
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	456.42	3.00	453.42	7.44	448.98
Campsites	1 site/3,400	570.52	63.00	507.52	156.24	414.28
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	10.00	N/A	24.80	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	17.83	1.00	16.83	2.48	15.35
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	56.34	1.00	55.34	2.48	53.86
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

East - West Gateway Coordinating Council

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	45448.5	(3959.1)	1,000	\$0
Walking Trail mi.	3013.2	135.1	90,000	\$12,158,467
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	739.3	90,000	\$66,532,911
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	397.2	22,500	\$8,937,592
Exercise Trail mi.	44.4	448.6	100,200	\$44,952,944
Nature Trail mi.	26.4	376.6	22,500	\$8,474,097
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	58.8	401.0	90,000	\$36,087,521
Swimming Pool	69.4	229.1	1,000,000	\$229,066,615
Picnic Tables	9949.8	5250.4	75	\$393,779
Picnic Pavilion	540.6	890.7	150,000	\$133,598,760
Golf Courses	17.4	55.4	1,000,000	\$55,381,623
Ball Diamonds	741.5	514.3	85,000	\$43,719,132
Playgrounds	545.6	861.5	50,000	\$43,072,560
Tennis	0.0	831.5	40,000	\$33,261,464
Playfields	121.5	124.5	10,000	\$1,245,178
Volleyball	131.4	285.0	1,000	\$285,041
Basketball	233.1	426.9	40,000	\$17,076,130
Football/Soccer Fields	329.8	262.8	50,000	\$13,139,514
Handball/Racquetball	47.1	(2.2)	25,000	\$0
Multi-Use Courts	52.1	267.4	40,000	\$10,696,505
Horseshoe Courts	347.2	343.1	500	\$171,566
Shuffle Board Courts	7.4	449.0	2,500	\$1,122,445
Campsites	156.2	414.3	1,000	\$414,283
Boat Ramps*	24.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	2.5	15.3	1,500,000	\$23,023,244
Skateboard Park	2.5	53.9	120,000	\$6,463,092
Total Capital Cost				\$789,274,463

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

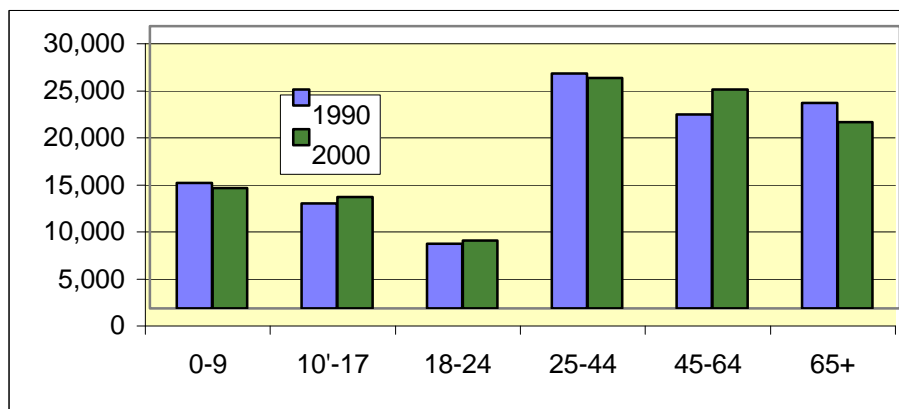
Green Hills Regional Planning Commission

Green Hills

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	13,313	12,821	-3.7%
10'-17	11,150	11,849	6%
18-24	6,887	7,221	4.8%
25-44	24,996	24,521	-1.9%
45-64	20,626	23,276	12.8%
65+	21,836	19,813	-9.3%
Total	98,808	99,501	0.7%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Green Hills Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Green Hills Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 6,412 square miles and is in the north central portion of the state. The Green Hills region includes eleven counties and 75 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 99,501 reflects a .7% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 8,969(Chillicothe) to the region's two smallest villages (Powersville and Dalton), with each having a population of 38.

The Green Hills region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Twelve (12) communities in the Green Hills region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Green Hills region is deficient in all but eight (8) outdoor recreation facility categories, as depicted in Table A. The Green Hills regional profile indicates a need of an additional 502 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$15,957,113.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most emphasis is to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. In Changes in Importance since 1996, to allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities is highest and then to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities is next. In Future Importance, the trend continued the same as in the Changes in Importance since 1996.

Provide Stable Funding Source

One category is noted as highest in all time frames, to assure more equitable distribution of funds. Other categories noted also for high ratings is developing funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities, sharing state and federal funds with every community and developing a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities is most important. This category is tied for highest Change in Importance since 1996 with evaluating the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. In Future Importance, the evaluation of the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations is also the highest.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, to provide better surfacing for roads is most important. Second to this is to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep people who use them off the streets. To provide the jogging, walking, and exercise trails is highest in Change in Importance since 1996; however, in Future Importance to provide better surfacing for roads was most important.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the category of most importance is to develop a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air, and soil. This category also reflected the highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996. In Future Importance, two categories are tied for importance, those being to minimize environmental damages to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River and to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

Two categories are tied for most importance in Current Importance, to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability and second, to research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits. The category that increased the most in Change in Importance since 1996 is to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. This category and to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers is tied for greatest increase in Future Importance.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

One category is noted as highest in all three time frames for importance, to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, two categories are tied for most importance, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and second, to preserve wetlands. All categories are near the same in Change in Importance since 1996. In Future Importance, two categories are tied, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution, and to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas.

GREEN HILLS REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population	99,501					
# of Communities Responding	12	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with a 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.				
Total Number of Communities	75					
Response Percentage	16.00%					
Representative Population Responding (Community)	14,286					
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	6.25					
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472					
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	2,127.64	260.00	1867.64	1625.00	502.64
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	22.38	1.60	20.78	10.00	12.38
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	37.91	0.50	37.41	0.00	37.91
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	20.37	0.00	20.37	0.00	20.37
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	25.28	1.50	23.78	9.38	15.91
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	20.67	2.30	18.37	14.38	6.29
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	23.58	0.00	23.58	0.00	23.58
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	15.31	3.00	12.31	18.75	(3.44)
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	779.49	181.00	598.49	1131.25	(351.76)
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	73.40	34.00	39.40	212.50	(139.10)
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	3.73	0.00	3.73	0.00	3.73
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	64.40	13.00	51.40	81.25	(16.85)
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	72.16	25.00	47.16	156.25	(84.09)
Tennis	1 court/2,333	42.64	13.00	29.64	81.25	(38.61)
Playfields	1 field/7,886	12.62	1.00	11.62	6.25	6.37
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	21.36	8.00	13.36	50.00	(28.64)
Basketball	1 court/4,410	33.85	14.00	19.85	87.50	(53.65)
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	30.39	3.00	27.39	18.75	11.64
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	2.30	0.00	2.30	0.00	2.30
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	16.38	1.00	15.38	6.25	10.13
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	35.40	4.00	31.40	25.00	10.40
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	23.41	2.00	21.41	12.50	10.91
Campsites	1 site/3,400	29.26	1.00	28.26	6.25	23.01
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	0.91	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.91
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	2.89	0.00	2.89	0.00	2.89
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Green Hills Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1625.0	502.6	1,000	\$502,635
Walking Trail mi.	10.0	12.4	90,000	\$1,114,194
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	37.9	90,000	\$3,411,903
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	20.4	22,500	\$458,333
Exercise Trail mi.	9.4	15.9	100,200	\$1,593,980
Nature Trail mi.	14.4	6.3	22,500	\$141,601
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	23.6	90,000	\$2,121,890
Swimming Pool	18.8	(3.4)	1,000,000	\$0
Picnic Tables	1131.3	(351.8)	75	\$0
Picnic Pavilion	212.5	(139.1)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	0.0	3.7	1,000,000	\$3,730,294
Ball Diamonds	81.3	(16.8)	85,000	\$0
Playgrounds	156.3	(84.1)	50,000	\$0
Tennis	81.3	(38.6)	40,000	\$0
Playfields	6.3	6.4	10,000	\$63,672
Volleyball	50.0	(28.6)	1,000	\$0
Basketball	87.5	(53.7)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	18.8	11.6	50,000	\$582,046
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	2.3	25,000	\$57,600
Multi-Use Courts	6.3	10.1	40,000	\$405,362
Horseshoe Courts	25.0	10.4	500	\$5,201
Shuffle Board Courts	12.5	10.9	2,500	\$27,264
Campsites	6.3	23.0	1,000	\$23,007
Boat Ramps*	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	0.9	1,500,000	\$1,371,432
Skateboard Park	0.0	2.9	120,000	\$346,698
Total Capital Cost				\$15,957,113

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

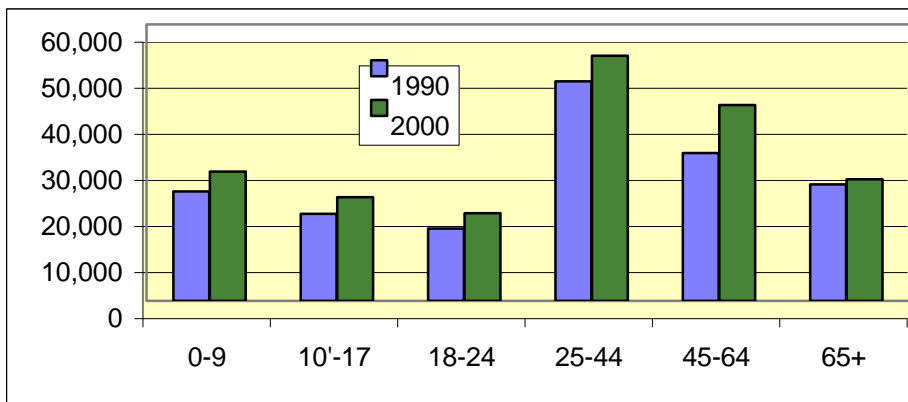
**Harry S
Truman
Coordinating
Council**

Harry S Truman

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	23,713	28,040	18.2%
10'-17	18,838	22,435	19%
18-24	15,669	19,077	21.7%
25-44	47,608	53,165	11.7%
45-64	32,109	42,504	32.4%
65+	25,223	26,323	4.4%
Total	163,160	191,544	17.4%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Harry S Truman Coordinating Council Region Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Harry S Truman Coordinating Council contains approximately 2,432 square miles in the southwestern corner of Missouri. The Harry S Truman region includes four counties and 26 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 191,544 reflects a 17.4% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from Joplin (45,504) to the region's smallest village (Shoal Creek Estates) with a population of 51.

The Harry S Truman region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Four (4) communities in the Harry S Truman region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Harry S Truman region is deficient in all but six (6) listed outdoor recreation categories as depicted in Table A. The Harry S Truman regional profile indicates a surplus of 1,373 acres of parkland necessary to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational needs...\$29,423,350.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance the highest emphasis is split between expanding existing facilities and providing better maintenance and repair and carrying out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance the one category that is continuous for both in increased change is to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important category is to develop a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, most categories are equal in developing funding sources, sharing state and federal funds, assuring more equitable distribution of funds, developing a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation and enacting a statewide tax to supplement the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, Change since 1996, and Future Importance the most emphasis is on addressing the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Establish Trail Systems

One of the categories that received top emphasis in Current Importance, Change since 1996, and Future Importance is to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets. This category was the only consistently highest rated across all three time frames.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, Changes since 1996 and Future Importance the category most important was to acquire more public land, especially larger natural areas and wilderness. Other categories that were close were to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding and to protect fish and wildlife habitats.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

Three categories were equally tied for highest rating in Current Importance, Changes since 1996, and Future Importance; increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability; research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits; and enact state laws to reduce

liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

The category receiving the highest rating in Current Importance, Change since 1996 and Future Importance is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance the category receiving the highest rating was to develop a sensible land acquisition program that provides more open space and improved buffer zones. In Change of Importance since 1996, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution increased the most while in Future Importance the above two categories and to provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers are all three tied in most increased emphasis.

HARRY S. TRUMAN COORDINATING COUNCIL REGION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population			191,544	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with a 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.		
# of Communities Responding			4			
Total Number of Communities			26			
Response Percentage			15.38%			
Representative Population Responding (Community)			48,894			
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)			6.5			
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)			2.056515472			
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	4,095.80	841.50	3254.30	5469.75	(1,373.95)
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	43.08	2.75	40.33	17.88	25.21
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	72.98	0.00	72.98	0.00	72.98
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	39.21	0.00	39.21	0.00	39.21
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	48.67	1.00	47.67	6.50	42.17
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	39.79	0.00	39.79	0.00	39.79
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	45.39	1.00	44.39	6.50	38.89
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	29.47	7.00	22.47	45.50	(16.03)
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	1,500.54	400.00	1100.54	2600.00	(1,099.46)
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	141.30	20.00	121.30	130.00	11.30
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	7.18	1.00	6.18	6.50	0.68
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	123.98	19.00	104.98	123.50	0.48
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	138.90	14.00	124.90	91.00	47.90
Tennis	1 court/2,333	82.09	8.00	74.09	52.00	30.09
Playfields	1 field/7,886	24.29	9.00	15.29	58.50	(34.21)
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	41.11	3.00	38.11	19.50	21.61
Basketball	1 court/4,410	65.16	9.00	56.16	58.50	6.66
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	58.50	19.00	39.50	123.50	(65.00)
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	4.44	0.00	4.44	0.00	4.44
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	31.54	0.00	31.54	0.00	31.54
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	68.15	9.00	59.15	58.50	9.65
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	45.06	1.00	44.06	6.50	38.56
Campsites	1 site/3,400	56.32	16.00	40.32	104.00	(47.68)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	2.00	N/A	13.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	1.76	0.00	1.76	0.00	1.76
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	5.56	0.00	5.56	0.00	5.56
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Harry S Truman Coordinating Council

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	5469.8	(1,374.0)	1,000	\$0
Walking Trail mi.	17.9	25.2	90,000	\$2,268,667
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	73.0	90,000	\$6,568,070
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	39.2	22,500	\$882,311
Exercise Trail mi.	6.5	42.2	100,200	\$4,225,525
Nature Trail mi.	0.0	39.8	22,500	\$895,221
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	6.5	38.9	90,000	\$3,499,736
Swimming Pool	45.5	(16.0)	1,000,000	\$0
Picnic Tables	2600.0	(1,099.5)	75	\$0
Picnic Pavilion	130.0	11.3	150,000	\$1,694,476
Golf Courses	6.5	0.7	1,000,000	\$680,988
Ball Diamonds	123.5	0.5	85,000	\$40,600
Playgrounds	91.0	47.9	50,000	\$2,395,142
Tennis	52.0	30.1	40,000	\$1,203,542
Playfields	58.5	(34.2)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	19.5	21.6	1,000	\$21,615
Basketball	58.5	6.7	40,000	\$266,276
Football/Soccer Fields	123.5	(65.0)	50,000	\$0
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	4.4	25,000	\$110,883
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	31.5	40,000	\$1,261,601
Horseshoe Courts	58.5	9.6	500	\$4,824
Shuffle Board Courts	6.5	38.6	2,500	\$96,393
Campsites	104.0	(47.7)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	13.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.8	1,500,000	\$2,640,069
Skateboard Park	0.0	5.6	120,000	\$667,410
Total Capital Cost				\$29,423,350

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

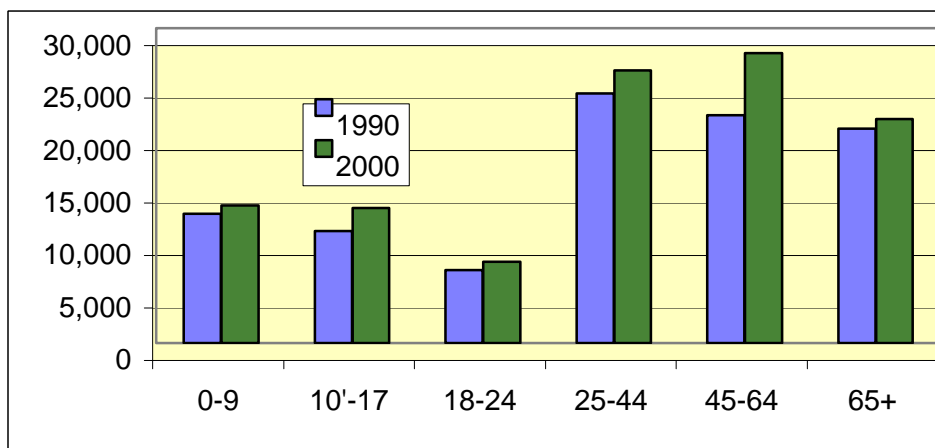
Kaysinger Basin Regional Planning Commission

Kaysinger Basin

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	12,301	13,083	6.4%
10'-17	10,690	12,891	20.6%
18-24	6,975	7,730	10.8%
25-44	23,764	25,978	9.3%
45-64	21,689	27,595	27.2%
65+	20,435	21,332	4.4%
Total	95,854	108,609	13.3%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Kaysinger Basin Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Kaysinger Basin Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 4,642 square miles and is in the north central portion of the state. The Kaysinger Basin region includes seven counties and 51 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 108,609 reflects a 13.3% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 9,311 (Clinton) to the region's smallest village (Gerster), with a population of 35.

The Kaysinger Basin region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Thirty (30) communities in the Kaysinger Basin region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Kaysinger Basin region is deficient in all but four (4) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Kaysinger Basin regional profile indicates a need of an additional 1,289 acres of parklands to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational needs...\$26,801,360.

There were no Relative Importance Surveys returned from the communities in the Kaysinger Basin Regional Planning Commission area.

KAYSINGER BASIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS

2000 Population	108,609	
# of Communities Responding	30	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.
Total Number of Communities	51	
Response Percentage	58.82%	
Representative Population Responding (Community)	46,109	
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	1.7	
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472	

Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	2,322.39	607.70	1714.69	1033.09	1,289.30
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	24.43	5.00	19.43	8.50	15.93
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	41.38	0.00	41.38	0.00	41.38
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	22.23	0.00	22.23	0.00	22.23
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	27.60	2.00	25.60	3.40	24.20
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	22.56	1.00	21.56	1.70	20.86
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	25.73	0.00	25.73	0.00	25.73
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	16.71	6.00	10.71	10.20	6.51
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	850.84	335.00	515.84	569.50	281.34
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	80.12	54.00	26.12	91.80	(11.68)
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	4.07	2.00	2.07	3.40	0.67
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	70.30	24.00	46.30	40.80	29.50
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	78.76	36.00	42.76	61.20	17.56
Tennis	1 court/2,333	46.55	16.00	30.55	27.20	19.35
Playfields	1 field/7,886	13.77	11.00	2.77	18.70	(4.93)
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	23.31	9.00	14.31	15.30	8.01
Basketball	1 court/4,410	36.95	21.50	15.45	36.55	0.40
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	33.17	10.00	23.17	17.00	16.17
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	2.51	3.00	(0.49)	5.10	(2.59)
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	17.88	0.00	17.88	0.00	17.88
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	38.64	18.00	20.64	30.60	8.04
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	25.55	1.00	24.55	1.70	23.85
Campsites	1 site/3,400	31.94	72.00	(40.06)	122.40	(90.46)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	10.00	N/A	17.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	3.15	1.00	2.15	1.70	1.45

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Table A

Table B

Kaysinger Basin Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1033.1	1,289.3	1,000	\$1,289,302
Walking Trail mi.	8.5	15.9	90,000	\$1,433,567
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	41.4	90,000	\$3,724,217
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	22.2	22,500	\$500,287
Exercise Trail mi.	3.4	24.2	100,200	\$2,424,570
Nature Trail mi.	1.7	20.9	22,500	\$469,357
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	25.7	90,000	\$2,316,121
Swimming Pool	10.2	6.5	1,000,000	\$6,509,077
Picnic Tables	569.5	281.3	75	\$21,100
Picnic Pavilion	91.8	(11.7)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	3.4	0.7	1,000,000	\$671,754
Ball Diamonds	40.8	29.5	85,000	\$2,507,298
Playgrounds	61.2	17.6	50,000	\$878,024
Tennis	27.2	19.3	40,000	\$773,829
Playfields	18.7	(4.9)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	15.3	8.0	1,000	\$8,013
Basketball	36.6	0.4	40,000	\$15,807
Football/Soccer Fields	17.0	16.2	50,000	\$808,641
Handball/Racquetball	5.1	(2.6)	25,000	\$0
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	17.9	40,000	\$715,351
Horseshoe Courts	30.6	8.0	500	\$4,021
Shuffle Board Courts	1.7	23.8	2,500	\$59,621
Campsites	122.4	(90.5)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	17.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.0	1,500,000	\$1,496,968
Skateboard Park	1.7	1.5	120,000	\$174,434
Total Capital Cost				\$26,801,360

(Denotes Surplus)

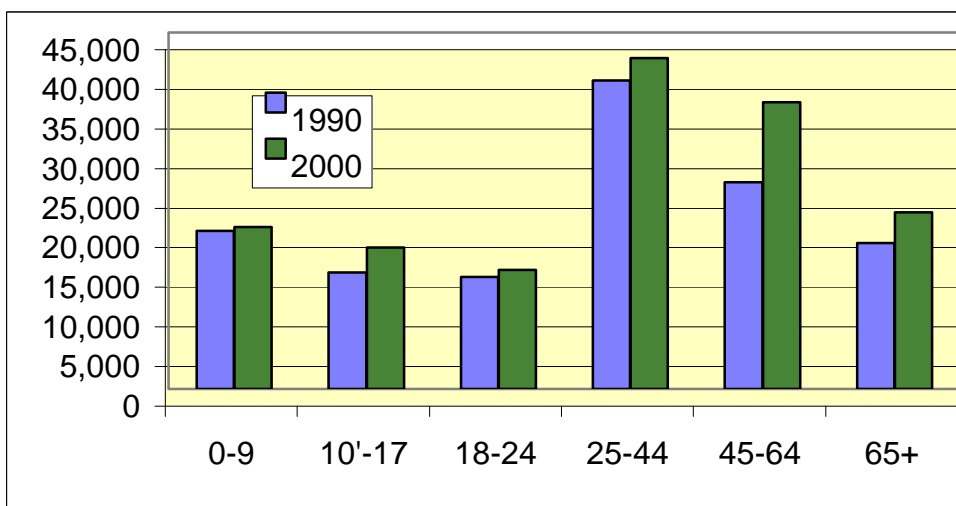
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

Lake of the Ozark Council of Local Governments

Lake of the Ozarks Council of Local Governments

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	19,925	20,474	2.8%
10'-17	14,673	17,840	21.6%
18-24	14,158	15,022	6.1%
25-44	38,927	41,792	7.4%
45-64	26,112	36,215	38.7%
65+	18,439	22,259	20.7%
Total	132,234	153,602	16.2%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Lake of the Ozarks Council of Local Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Lake of the Ozarks Council of Local Governments covers approximately 3,242 square miles and is located in the central portion of the state. The Lake of the Ozarks region includes five counties and 19 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 153,602 reflects a 16.2% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 12,155 (Lebanon) to the region's smallest village (Lakeside), with a population of 37.

The Lake of the Ozarks region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Eight (8) communities in the Lake of the Ozarks region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Lake of the Ozarks region is deficient in all but one (1) outdoor recreation facility category as depicted in Table A. The Lake of the Ozarks regional profile indicated a need of an additional 2,303 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$70,270,149.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is to allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. Areas of Future Importance is divided between the categories listed above and expanding existing facilities, providing better maintenance and repair, creating new ones and determining the impact of leisure time on outdoor recreation.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities. This category is the largest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities. In Change in Importance since 1996, the largest increase is to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. In Future Importance, both of the noted categories are tied for the largest increase in importance.

Establish Trail Systems

All three time frames show the highest emphasis to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is split between protecting fish and wildlife habitat and minimizing environmental damages to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River. These categories also show the highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

All three time frames show the greatest increase in importance to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

All three time frames show the greatest increase in importance in creating better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

All three time frames show the greatest increase in importance in providing a better waste disposal program on land and reducing water pollution.

LAKE OF THE OZARKS COUNCIL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS

2000 Population	153,602	
# of Communities Responding	8	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.
Total Number of Communities	19	
Response Percentage	42.11%	
Representative Population Responding (Community)	24,505	
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	2.375	
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472	

Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	3,284.48	375.00	2909.48	890.63	2,393.85
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	34.55	8.30	26.25	19.71	14.84
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	58.52	5.00	53.52	0.00	58.52
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	31.45	0.00	31.45	0.00	31.45
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	39.03	0.00	39.03	0.00	39.03
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	31.91	1.40	30.51	3.33	28.58
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	36.40	5.80	30.60	13.78	22.62
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	23.63	0.00	23.63	0.00	23.63
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	1,203.31	699.00	504.31	1660.13	(456.82)
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	113.31	22.00	91.31	52.25	61.06
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	5.76	0.00	5.76	0.00	5.76
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	99.42	26.00	73.42	61.75	37.67
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	111.39	16.00	95.39	38.00	73.39
Tennis	1 court/2,333	65.83	9.00	56.83	21.38	44.45
Playfields	1 field/7,886	19.48	3.00	16.48	7.13	12.35
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	32.97	0.00	32.97	0.00	32.97
Basketball	1 court/4,410	52.25	7.00	45.25	16.63	35.63
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	46.92	6.00	40.92	14.25	32.67
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	3.56	1.00	2.56	2.38	1.18
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	25.29	3.00	22.29	7.13	18.17
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	54.65	4.00	50.65	9.50	45.15
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	36.13	0.00	36.13	0.00	36.13
Campsites	1 site/3,400	45.17	1.00	44.17	2.38	42.79
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	1.00	N/A	2.38	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	1.41	0.00	1.41	0.00	1.41
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	4.46	0.00	4.46	0.00	4.46

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Table A

Table B

Lake of the Ozarks Council of Local Governments

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	890.6	2,393.9	1,000	\$2,393,855
Walking Trail mi.	19.7	14.8	90,000	\$1,335,234
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	58.5	90,000	\$5,267,034
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	31.4	22,500	\$707,539
Exercise Trail mi.	0.0	39.0	100,200	\$3,910,799
Nature Trail mi.	3.3	28.6	22,500	\$643,079
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	13.8	22.6	90,000	\$2,035,861
Swimming Pool	0.0	23.6	1,000,000	\$23,631,077
Picnic Tables	1660.1	(456.8)	75	\$0
Picnic Pavilion	52.3	61.1	150,000	\$9,158,667
Golf Courses	0.0	5.8	1,000,000	\$5,758,542
Ball Diamonds	61.8	37.7	85,000	\$3,201,910
Playgrounds	38.0	73.4	50,000	\$3,669,413
Tennis	21.4	44.5	40,000	\$1,778,122
Playfields	7.1	12.4	10,000	\$123,524
Volleyball	0.0	33.0	1,000	\$32,970
Basketball	16.6	35.6	40,000	\$1,425,012
Football/Soccer Fields	14.3	32.7	50,000	\$1,633,259
Handball/Racquetball	2.4	1.2	25,000	\$29,544
Multi-Use Courts	7.1	18.2	40,000	\$726,697
Horseshoe Courts	9.5	45.1	500	\$22,575
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	36.1	2,500	\$90,330
Campsites	2.4	42.8	1,000	\$42,790
Boat Ramps*	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.4	1,500,000	\$2,117,111
Skateboard Park	0.0	4.5	120,000	\$535,206

Total Capital Cost

\$70,270,149

(Denotes Surplus)

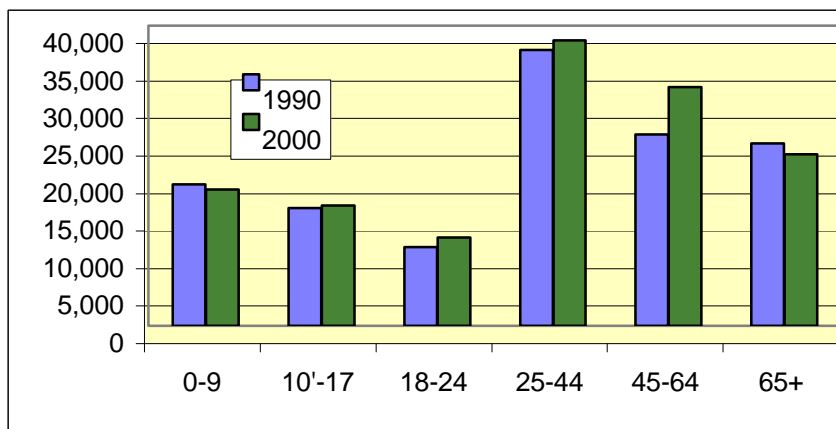
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments

Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	18,827	16,948	-10.0%
10'-17	15,704	18,414	17%
18-24	10,448	7,517	-28.1%
25-44	36,723	35,430	-3.5%
45-64	25,465	29,270	14.9%
65+	24,320	21,449	-11.8%
Total	131,487	129,028	-1.9%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments covers approximately 4,725 square miles and is located in the northeast portion of the state. The Mark Twain region includes seven counties and 49 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 129,028 reflects 1.8% decline since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 17,757 (Hannibal) to the region's smallest village (Florida), with a population of nine (9).

The Mark Twain region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Six (6) communities in the Mark Twain region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Mark Twain region is deficient in thirteen (13) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Mark Twain regional profile indicated a surplus of 3,410 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$27,779,290.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair. In greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, expanding existing facilities and providing better maintenance and repair was most important.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the category most important is to develop funding sources to improve recreational facilities. This category had the greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996. In Future Importance this category plus sharing state and federal funds with every community and assuring more equitable distribution of funds were equal in increasing importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, three of the categories showed equal increase in importance; to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities; provide sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities; and evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better surfacing for roads. The greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is in three categories, to develop designated bicycle lanes on city streets and highways that loop through and around cities and towns; provide better surfacing for roads; and provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets. In Future Importance, the greatest change is in developing designated bicycle lanes on city streets and highways that loop through and around cities and towns, provide better surfacing for roads, and provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets, and to separate horseback riding trails from other types of trails.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to protect fish and wildlife habitat and avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding. In Change in Importance since 1996, these same categories plus to protect existing wild areas and establish new ones and to minimize environmental damage to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River all saw an increase. In

Future Importance, all of these categories showed an increase in addition to restoring habitat to pre-settlement conditions and developing a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air, and soil.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance and Change in Importance since 1996, the most important is to increase the outdoor recreation provider's ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability. In Future Importance, this category is shared between to research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits and to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance cost for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three categories, the most important and highest increase is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and to provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers. These categories were high for increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance along with developing a sensible land acquisition program that provides more open space and improved buffer zones and providing better coordination among outdoor recreation providers.

MARK TWAIN REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS

2000 Population	129,028	
# of Communities Responding	49	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.
Total Number of Communities	12.24%	
Response Percentage	13,067	
Representative Population Responding (Community)	8.166666667	
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	2.056515472	
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		

Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	2,759.01	755.50	2003.51	6169.92	(3,410.90)
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	29.02	8.00	21.02	65.33	(36.31)
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	49.16	4.00	45.16	0.00	49.16
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	26.42	2.00	24.42	0.00	26.42
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	32.79	2.00	30.79	16.33	16.45
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	26.80	2.00	24.80	16.33	10.47
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	30.57	4.00	26.57	32.67	(2.09)
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	19.85	1.00	18.85	8.17	11.68
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	1,010.80	85.00	925.80	694.17	316.63
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	95.18	40.00	55.18	326.67	(231.49)
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	4.84	0.00	4.84	0.00	4.84
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	83.51	17.00	66.51	138.83	(55.32)
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	93.57	6.00	87.57	49.00	44.57
Tennis	1 court/2,333	55.30	11.00	44.30	89.83	(34.54)
Playfields	1 field/7,886	16.36	0.00	16.36	0.00	16.36
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	27.70	4.00	23.70	32.67	(4.97)
Basketball	1 court/4,410	43.89	10.00	33.89	81.67	(37.78)
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	39.41	8.00	31.41	65.33	(25.92)
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	2.99	0.00	2.99	0.00	2.99
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	21.25	8.00	13.25	65.33	(44.09)
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	45.91	3.00	42.91	24.50	21.41
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	30.35	0.00	30.35	0.00	30.35
Campsites	1 site/3,400	37.94	36.00	1.94	294.00	(256.06)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	3.00	N/A	24.50	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	1.19	0.00	1.19	0.00	1.19
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	3.75	1.00	2.75	8.17	(4.42)

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Table A

Table B

Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	6169.9	(3,410.9)	1,000	\$0
Walking Trail mi.	65.3	(36.3)	90,000	\$0
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	49.2	90,000	\$4,424,388
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	26.4	22,500	\$594,343
Exercise Trail mi.	16.3	16.5	100,200	\$1,648,530
Nature Trail mi.	16.3	10.5	22,500	\$235,539
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	32.7	(2.1)	90,000	\$0
Swimming Pool	8.2	11.7	1,000,000	\$11,683,795
Picnic Tables	694.2	316.6	75	\$23,747
Picnic Pavilion	326.7	(231.5)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	0.0	4.8	1,000,000	\$4,837,262
Ball Diamonds	138.8	(55.3)	85,000	\$0
Playgrounds	49.0	44.6	50,000	\$2,228,391
Tennis	89.8	(34.5)	40,000	\$0
Playfields	0.0	16.4	10,000	\$163,613
Volleyball	32.7	(5.0)	1,000	\$0
Basketball	81.7	(37.8)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	65.3	(25.9)	50,000	\$0
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	3.0	25,000	\$74,693
Multi-Use Courts	65.3	(44.1)	40,000	\$0
Horseshoe Courts	24.5	21.4	500	\$10,703
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	30.4	2,500	\$75,879
Campsites	294.0	(256.1)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	24.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.2	1,500,000	\$1,778,405
Skateboard Park	8.2	(4.4)	120,000	\$0
Total Capital Cost				\$27,779,290

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

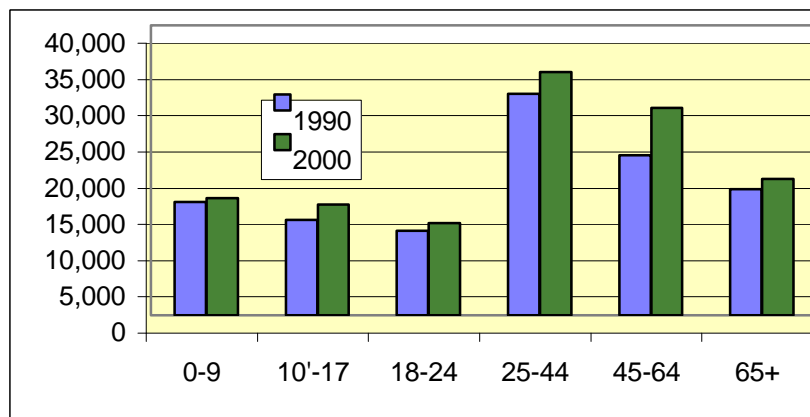
Meramec Regional Planning Commission

Meramec

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% change
0-9	15,643	17,990	15.0%
10'-17	13,189	21,328	62%
18-24	11,677	9,592	-17.9%
25-44	30,534	36,271	18.8%
45-64	22,063	32,313	46.5%
65+	17,379	20,713	19.2%
Total	110,485	138,207	25.1%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Meramec Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Meramec Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 4,587 square miles and is in the central portion of the state south of the Missouri River. The Meramec region includes seven counties and 30 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 138,207 reflects 25% increase since 1990. Osage County was added to the Meramec region in the late 1990s and has a 2000 population of 13,062 which accounts for portion of the region's population growth. The Meramec region is comprised of community populations that range from 16,367 (Rolla) to the region's smallest village (Morrison), with a population of 123.

The Meramec region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Eighteen (18) communities and one (1) county in the Meramec region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Meramec region is deficient in all but seven (7) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Meramec regional profile indicates a need of an additional 1,921 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$29,711.166.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is to carry orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair had the highest increase in importance.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities. This trend continues in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance as well as sharing state and federal funds with every community.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important was to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. This was followed closely by addressing the special needs of senior citizens youth and persons with disabilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youths and persons with disabilities was followed closely by providing sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, providing better surfacing for roads was most important. This category also had the highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, most important was to provide more environmental protection for Missouri rivers, streams, forests, and land. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics had the greatest increase in importance.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important was to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increase was to increase the outdoor recreation provider's ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, two categories are fairly evenly divided between creating better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently and transporting all people who want to participate in outdoor recreation to existing state facilities or programs, especially those without access to an automobile such as children and senior citizens.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, two categories were noted as most important, one to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and two, to provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities. The greatest increases in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance were the same two categories.

MERAMEC REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS

2000 Population	138,207	
# of Communities Responding	18	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.
Total Number of Communities	30	
Response Percentage	60.00%	
Representative Population Responding (Community)	47,160	
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	1.666666667	
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472	

Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	2,955.29	620.00	2335.29	1033.33	1,921.95
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	31.09	23.60	7.49	39.33	(8.25)
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	52.66	5.75	46.91	0.00	52.66
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	28.29	0.00	28.29	0.00	28.29
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	35.12	5.75	29.37	9.58	25.53
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	28.71	5.75	22.96	9.58	19.13
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	32.75	11.75	21.00	19.58	13.16
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	21.26	7.00	14.26	11.67	9.60
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	1,082.71	401.00	681.71	668.33	414.37
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	101.95	68.00	33.95	113.33	(11.38)
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	5.18	3.00	2.18	5.00	0.18
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	89.46	39.00	50.46	65.00	24.46
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	100.22	40.00	60.22	66.67	33.56
Tennis	1 court/2,333	59.23	22.00	37.23	36.67	22.56
Playfields	1 field/7,886	17.53	18.00	(0.47)	30.00	(12.47)
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	29.67	14.00	15.67	23.33	6.33
Basketball	1 court/4,410	47.01	36.00	11.01	60.00	(12.99)
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	42.21	11.00	31.21	18.33	23.88
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	3.20	2.00	1.20	3.33	(0.13)
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	22.76	5.00	17.76	8.33	14.42
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	49.17	9.00	40.17	15.00	34.17
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	32.51	2.00	30.51	3.33	29.18
Campsites	1 site/3,400	40.64	71.00	(30.36)	118.33	(77.70)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	4.00	N/A	6.67	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	1.27	0.00	1.27	0.00	1.27
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	4.01	3.00	1.01	5.00	(0.99)

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Table A

Table B

Meramec Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1033.3	1,922.0	1,000	1,921,954
Walking Trail mi.	39.3	(8.2)	90,000	0
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	52.7	90,000	4,739,137
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	28.3	22,500	636,624
Exercise Trail mi.	9.6	25.5	100,200	2,558,583
Nature Trail mi.	9.6	19.1	22,500	430,314
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	19.6	13.2	90,000	1,184,808
Swimming Pool	11.7	9.6	1,000,000	9,595,949
Picnic Tables	668.3	414.4	75	31,078
Picnic Pavilion	113.3	(11.4)	150,000	0
Golf Courses	5.0	0.2	1,000,000	181,383
Ball Diamonds	65.0	24.5	85,000	2,078,680
Playgrounds	66.7	33.6	50,000	1,677,877
Tennis	36.7	22.6	40,000	902,546
Playfields	30.0	(12.5)	10,000	0
Volleyball	23.3	6.3	1,000	6,333
Basketball	60.0	(13.0)	40,000	0
Football/Soccer Fields	18.3	23.9	50,000	1,193,985
Handball/Racquetball	3.3	(0.1)	25,000	0
Multi-Use Courts	8.3	14.4	40,000	576,965
Horseshoe Courts	15.0	34.2	500	17,086
Shuffle Board Courts	3.3	29.2	2,500	72,943
Campsites	118.3	(77.7)	1,000	0
Boat Ramps*	6.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.3	1,500,000	1,904,920
Skateboard Park	5.0	(1.0)	120,000	0
Total Capital Cost				\$29,711,166

(Denotes Surplus)

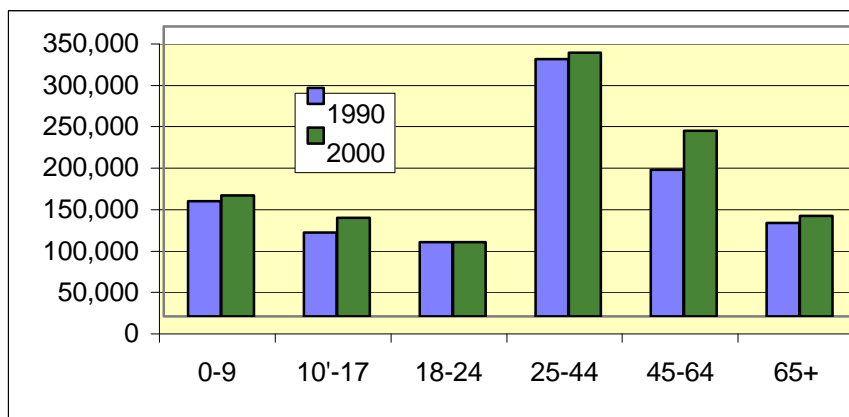
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey respondents.

Mid-America Regional Council

Mid-America Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	139,338	146,027	4.8%
10'-17	100,998	119,035	17.9%
18-24	89,241	89,706	0.5%
25-44	310,706	318,449	2.5%
45-64	177,142	223,932	26.4%
65+	112,864	120,964	7.2%
Total	930,289	1,018,113	9.4%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Mid-America Regional Council

Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Missouri portion of the Mid-America Regional Council covers approximately 2,691 square miles located in the west central portion of the state. The Mid-America region includes a total of eight counties with five counties and 86 incorporated communities in the Missouri portion. The region's Missouri 2000 population of 1,018,113 reflects a 9.4% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 441,545 (Kansas City, Missouri) to the region's smallest village (River Bend), with a population of 10.

The Mid-America region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Eight (8) communities in the Mid-America region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Mid-America region is deficient in all but five (5) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Mid-America regional profile indicates a need of an additional 718 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$282,408,340.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is split between expanding existing facilities and providing better maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change in Importance, to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair is the highest increase in importance. In Future Importance, all of the categories are split equally as to importance.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is split between developing a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation, and to address affordable user fees as a funding source. In Change in Importance since 1996 the emphasis is split between assuring more equitable distribution of funds and enacting a statewide tax for local parks to supplement the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance and the Change in Importance since 1996, the greater increase is shown in addressing the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities. In Future Importance, to provide integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate is most important.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the highest increase is split between providing better surfacing for roads and providing funding like taxes and user fees to state agencies for the purchase of right-of-ways for trail systems. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to provide better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas. In Future Importance, three areas are noted for highest increase in importance, one to provide funding for right-of-ways for trail systems, two to promote a statewide bicycle trail system and three, to provide better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, four categories are noted for highest emphasis; one, to educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics; two, to regulate natural resource usage and promote the preservation of pristine natural areas; three, to minimize the environmental damage to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River; and four, to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding. Future Importance shows a high increase in providing more environmental protection for Missouri rivers,

streams, forests, and land, and purchasing environmentally sensitive lands for the preservation of plant and animal habitat as well as the categories listed for Current Importance and Change in Importance since 1996.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the greatest emphasis is to encourage public use of private lands through improved liability laws, federal incentives and property taxes. In the greater increase in Change in Importance since 1996, the highest is to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing cost of liability. In Future Importance, reducing the cost of liability is coupled with improving enforcement of existing recreation laws and providing stiffer penalties for abusers.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

All three time frames have the highest emphasis in creating better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important areas are developing water impoundments near the users, especially urban residents. Providing better coordination among outdoor recreation providers is also rated very important. In Change in Importance since 1996, establishing greenbelts statewide and providing better coordination among outdoor recreation providers have the greatest increase. This trend continues for Future Importance.

MID-AMERICA REGIONAL COUNCIL RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS

2000 Population	1,018,113	
# of Communities Responding	86	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.
Total Number of Communities	9.30%	
Response Percentage	105,673	
Representative Population Responding (Community)	10.75	
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	2.056515472	
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		

Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	21,770.37	1958.50	19811.87	21053.88	716.49
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	229.00	23.55	205.45	253.16	(24.17)
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	387.90	14.20	373.70	0.00	387.90
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	208.43	4.00	204.43	0.00	208.43
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	258.70	2.00	256.70	21.50	237.20
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	211.48	8.80	202.68	94.60	116.88
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	241.24	17.00	224.24	182.75	58.49
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	156.63	5.00	151.63	53.75	102.88
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	7,975.84	474.00	7501.84	5095.50	2,880.34
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	751.03	49.00	702.03	526.75	224.28
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	38.17	1.00	37.17	10.75	27.42
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	658.98	57.00	601.98	612.75	46.23
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	738.31	43.00	695.31	462.25	276.06
Tennis	1 court/2,333	436.32	38.00	398.32	408.50	27.82
Playfields	1 field/7,886	129.10	28.00	101.10	301.00	(171.90)
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	218.54	8.00	210.54	86.00	132.54
Basketball	1 court/4,410	346.33	21.00	325.33	225.75	120.58
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	310.97	27.00	283.97	290.25	20.72
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	23.58	6.00	17.58	64.50	(40.92)
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	167.64	0.00	167.64	0.00	167.64
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	362.23	11.00	351.23	118.25	243.98
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	239.49	1.00	238.49	10.75	228.74
Campsites	1 site/3,400	299.37	85.00	214.37	913.75	(614.38)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	1.00	N/A	10.75	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	9.36	0.00	9.36	0.00	9.36
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	29.56	3.00	26.56	32.25	(2.69)

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Table A

Table B

Mid-America Regional Council

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	21053.9	716.5	1,000	\$716,490
Walking Trail mi.	253.2	(24.2)	90,000	\$0
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	387.9	90,000	\$34,911,234
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	208.4	22,500	\$4,689,745
Exercise Trail mi.	21.5	237.2	100,200	\$23,767,467
Nature Trail mi.	94.6	116.9	22,500	\$2,629,865
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	182.8	58.5	90,000	\$5,264,081
Swimming Pool	53.8	102.9	1,000,000	\$102,882,769
Picnic Tables	5095.5	2880.3	75	\$216,026
Picnic Pavilion	526.8	224.3	150,000	\$33,642,407
Golf Courses	10.8	27.4	1,000,000	\$27,419,076
Ball Diamonds	612.8	46.2	85,000	\$3,929,370
Playgrounds	462.3	276.1	50,000	\$13,802,984
Tennis	408.5	27.8	40,000	\$1,112,997
Playfields	301.0	(171.9)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	86.0	132.5	1,000	\$132,537
Basketball	225.8	120.6	40,000	\$4,823,130
Football/Soccer Fields	290.3	20.7	50,000	\$1,035,786
Handball/Racquetball	64.5	(40.9)	25,000	\$0
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	167.6	40,000	\$6,705,783
Horseshoe Courts	118.3	244.0	500	\$121,991
Shuffle Board Courts	10.8	228.7	2,500	\$571,856
Campsites	913.8	(614.4)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	10.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	9.4	1,500,000	\$14,032,749
Skateboard Park	32.3	(2.7)	120,000	\$0
Total Capital Cost				\$282,408,340

(Denotes Surplus)

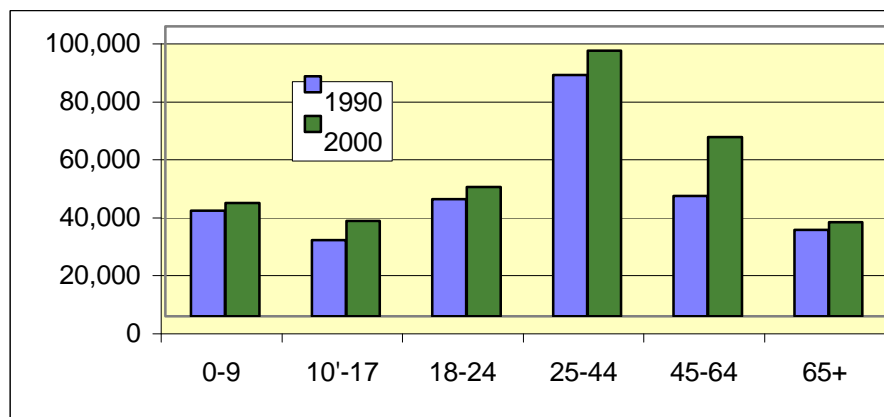
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

Mid-Missouri Regional Council

Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	36,358	37,303	2.6%
10'-17	26,257	43,081	64.1%
18-24	40,502	30,403	-24.9%
25-44	83,114	89,236	7.4%
45-64	41,575	58,863	41.6%
65+	29,743	30,440	2.3%
Total	257,549	289,326	12.3%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Council Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Council covers approximately 3,397 square miles and is located in the north central portion of the state and serves the Jefferson City/Columbia and surrounding area. The Mid-Missouri region includes six counties and 29 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 289,326 reflects an increase of 12.3%. Osage County (2000 population of 13,062) was dropped from this region in the mid 1990s. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 84,531 (Columbia) to the region's smallest village (McBaine), with a population of 17.

The Mid-Missouri region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Seventeen (17) communities in the Mid-Missouri region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Mid-Missouri region is deficient in all outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Mid-Missouri regional profile indicates a need for an additional 5,084 acres of parklands needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational needs...\$119,834,016.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. This category has the highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and in Future Importance.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance the most important is to share state and federal funds with every community. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increase is in assuring more equitable distribution of funds.

Provide for Special User Groups

In all three time frames, the most important and showing the highest increase in importance is to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance and Future Importance, the highest is to provide better surfacing for roads. In the highest Change in Importance since 1996, providing for better surfacing for roads and to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails for those who use them to keep them off the streets are tied.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to minimize the environmental damage caused by jet boats, such as on the Current River. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is the above category and to provide more environmental protection for Missouri rivers, streams, forests, and land, educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics, and regulate natural resource usage and promote the preservation of pristine natural areas. In Future Importance, the highest increase is in educating outdoor recreation users in land ethics, pay more attention to natural history and discourage commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas and protect fish and wildlife habitat.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important is to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, is to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, the most important and highest increase is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the most important and highest change is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution.

MID-MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS

2000 Population	289,326	
# of Communities Responding	17	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.
Total Number of Communities	29	
Response Percentage	58.62%	
Representative Population Responding (Community)	26,697	
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	1.705882353	
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472	

Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	6,186.67	646.30	5540.37	1102.51	5,084.16
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	65.08	0.00	65.08	0.00	65.08
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	110.23	0.00	110.23	0.00	110.23
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	59.23	0.00	59.23	0.00	59.23
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	73.52	0.60	72.92	1.02	72.49
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	60.10	1.25	58.85	2.13	57.97
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	68.56	2.87	65.69	4.90	63.66
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	44.51	6.00	38.51	10.24	34.28
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	2,266.56	299.00	1967.56	510.06	1,756.50
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	213.43	42.00	171.43	71.65	141.78
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	10.85	0.00	10.85	0.00	10.85
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	187.27	25.00	162.27	42.65	144.62
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	209.81	32.00	177.81	54.59	155.22
Tennis	1 court/2,333	123.99	9.00	114.99	15.35	108.64
Playfields	1 field/7,886	36.69	3.00	33.69	5.12	31.57
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	62.10	6.00	56.10	10.24	51.87
Basketball	1 court/4,410	98.42	19.00	79.42	32.41	66.01
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	88.37	8.00	80.37	13.65	74.72
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	6.70	0.00	6.70	0.00	6.70
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	47.64	3.00	44.64	5.12	42.52
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	102.94	12.00	90.94	20.47	82.47
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	68.06	1.00	67.06	1.71	66.35
Campsites	1 site/3,400	85.07	5.00	80.07	8.53	76.54
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	1.00	N/A	1.71	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	2.66	0.00	2.66	0.00	2.66
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	8.40	1.00	7.40	1.71	6.70

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Table A

Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Council

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1102.5	5084.2	1,000	\$5,084,162
Walking Trail mi.	0.0	65.1	90,000	\$5,856,814
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	110.2	90,000	\$9,921,028
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	59.2	22,500	\$1,332,725
Exercise Trail mi.	1.0	72.5	100,200	\$7,263,856
Nature Trail mi.	2.1	58.0	22,500	\$1,304,248
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	4.9	63.7	90,000	\$5,729,339
Swimming Pool	10.2	34.3	1,000,000	\$34,276,398
Picnic Tables	0.0	1756.5	75	\$131,738
Picnic Pavilion	510.1	141.8	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	0.0	10.8	1,000,000	\$10,846,837
Ball Diamonds	42.6	144.6	85,000	\$12,292,734
Playgrounds	54.6	155.2	50,000	\$7,761,182
Tennis	15.4	108.6	40,000	\$4,345,652
Playfields	5.1	31.6	10,000	\$315,702
Volleyball	10.2	51.9	1,000	\$51,868
Basketball	32.4	66.0	40,000	\$2,640,293
Football/Soccer Fields	13.6	74.7	50,000	\$3,736,138
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	6.7	25,000	\$167,488
Multi-Use Courts	5.1	42.5	40,000	\$1,700,935
Horseshoe Courts	20.5	82.5	500	\$41,234
Shuffle Board Courts	1.7	66.4	2,500	\$165,882
Campsites	8.5	76.5	1,000	\$76,544
Boat Ramps*	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	2.7	1,500,000	\$3,987,808
Skateboard Park	1.7	6.7	120,000	\$803,412

Total Capital Cost

\$119,834,016

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

MO-KAN

Regional

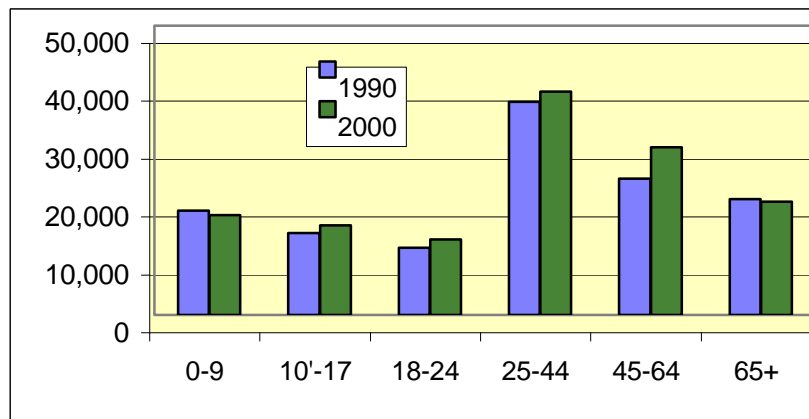
Council

Mo-Kan

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	18,011	17,283	-4.0%
10'-17	14,135	15,484	9.5%
18-24	11,595	13,108	13.0%
25-44	36,887	38,645	4.8%
45-64	23,586	28,999	23.0%
65+	20,063	19,547	-2.6%
Total	124,277	133,066	7.1%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Mo-Kan Missouri Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Mo-Kan Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 2,512 square miles with 1,688 square miles in the four counties that are located in Missouri. The region is located in the northwestern portion of the state north of Kansas City. The Missouri four-county portion of the Mo-Kan region includes 30 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 133,066 reflects an increase of 7.1% since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 73,990 (St. Joseph) to the region's smallest village (Rea), with a population of 62.

The Mo-Kan region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Five (5) communities in the Mo-Kan region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Mo-Kan region is deficient in thirteen (13) recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Mo-Kan regional profile indicates a surplus of 6,763 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$15,612,446.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is divided among expanding existing facilities and providing better maintenance and repair, evaluating current facility standards, and carrying out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to evaluate current facility standards. In Future Importance, the highest increase is in expanding existing facilities and providing better maintenance and repair and evaluating current facility standards.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities, assure more equitable distribution of funds, and to address affordable user fees as a funding source. In Future Importance, the highest increase is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities and to assure more equitable distribution of funds.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, three of the categories were tied for importance, to provide integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate, address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities, and provide sensitivity training for employees towards persons with disabilities. All categories are tied for Change in Importance since 1996. In Future Importance, the highest increase is to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance and Change in Importance since 1996, the most important and showing the highest increase is to provide better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas. In Future Importance, the highest increase is to develop an interconnected system of corridors throughout Missouri for non-motorized transportation, provide for better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas, and to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails for people who use them to keep them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding. The highest increase in Change in importance since 1996

and Future Importance is also to avoid abusing and misusing public lands by overcrowding.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important is to research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits and enact state laws to reduce liability insurance. The highest increase for Change since 1996 and Future Importance is the first of those, to research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, the most important and highest increase is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important is to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities. In Future Importance, the highest increase is to provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities.

MO-KAN MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS

2000 Population 133,066
 # of Communities Responding 5
 Total Number of Communities 30
 Response Percentage 16.67%
 Representative Population Responding (Community-B) 109,608
 RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-B) 6
 STATE Non-Response Weight (Population) 2.056515472

Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.

Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	2,845.36	1601.50	1243.86	9609.00	(6,763.64)
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	29.93	0.25	29.68	1.50	28.43
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	50.70	1.00	49.70	0.00	50.70
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	27.24	0.00	27.24	0.00	27.24
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	33.81	2.75	31.06	16.50	17.31
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	27.64	1.00	26.64	6.00	21.64
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	31.53	6.00	25.53	36.00	(4.47)
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	20.47	3.00	17.47	18.00	2.47
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	1,042.43	161.00	881.43	966.00	76.43
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	98.16	18.00	80.16	108.00	(9.84)
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	4.99	1.00	3.99	6.00	(1.01)
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	86.13	28.00	58.13	168.00	(81.87)
Playgrounds	playground/1,371	96.50	18.00	78.50	108.00	(11.50)
Tennis	1 court/2,333	57.03	20.00	37.03	120.00	(62.97)
Playfields	1 field/7,886	16.87	7.00	9.87	42.00	(25.13)
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	28.56	3.00	25.56	18.00	10.56
Basketball	1 court/4,410	45.26	4.00	41.26	24.00	21.26
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	40.64	13.00	27.64	78.00	(37.36)
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	3.08	2.00	1.08	12.00	(8.92)
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	21.91	2.00	19.91	12.00	9.91
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	47.34	29.00	18.34	174.00	(126.66)
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	31.30	2.00	29.30	12.00	19.30
Campsites	1 site/3,400	39.13	0.00	39.13	0.00	39.13
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	2.00	N/A	12.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	1.22	0.00	1.22	0.00	1.22
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	3.86	2.00	1.86	12.00	(8.14)

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Table A

MO-KAN Regional Council

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	9609.0	(6763.6)	1,000	\$0
Walking Trail mi.	1.5	28.4	90,000	\$2,558,649
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	50.7	90,000	\$4,562,851
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	27.2	22,500	\$612,943
Exercise Trail mi.	16.5	17.3	100,200	\$1,734,640
Nature Trail mi.	6.0	21.6	22,500	\$486,912
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	36.0	(4.5)	90,000	\$0
Swimming Pool	18.0	2.5	1,000,000	\$2,471,692
Picnic Tables	966.0	76.4	75	\$5,732
Picnic Pavilion	108.0	(9.8)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	6.0	(1.0)	1,000,000	\$0
Ball Diamonds	168.0	(81.9)	85,000	\$0
Playgrounds	108.0	(11.5)	50,000	\$0
Tennis	120.0	(63.0)	40,000	\$0
Playfields	42.0	(25.1)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	18.0	10.6	1,000	\$10,562
Basketball	24.0	21.3	40,000	\$850,585
Football/Soccer Fields	78.0	(37.4)	50,000	\$0
Handball/Racquetball	12.0	(8.9)	25,000	\$0
Multi-Use Courts	12.0	9.9	40,000	\$396,437
Horseshoe Courts	174.0	(126.7)	500	\$0
Shuffle Board Courts	12.0	19.3	2,500	\$48,253
Campsites	0.0	39.1	1,000	\$39,127
Boat Ramps*	12.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.2	1,500,000	\$1,834,061
Skateboard Park	12.0	(8.1)	120,000	\$0
Total Capital Cost				\$15,612,446

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

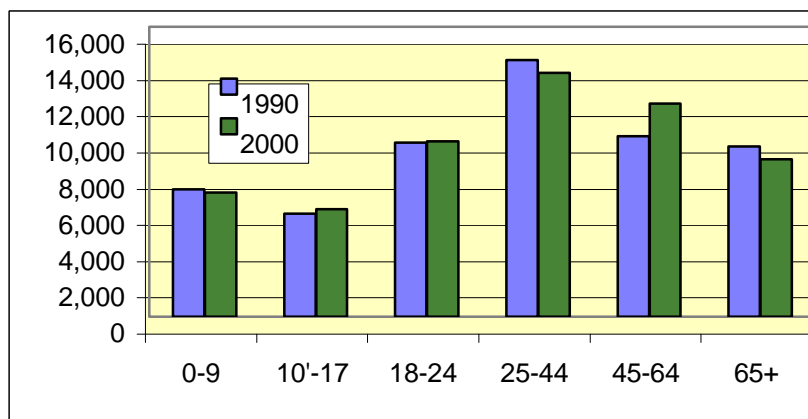
**Northeast
Missouri
Regional Planning
Commission**

Northeast Missouri

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	7,042	6,866	-2.5%
10'-17	5,699	5,946	4.3%
18-24	9,614	9,692	0.8%
25-44	14,154	13,440	-5.0%
45-64	9,976	11,770	18.0%
65+	9,412	8,687	-7.7%
Total	55,897	56,401	0.9%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 2,836 square miles and is in the northeast portion of the state. The Northeast Missouri region includes 6 counties and 33 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 56,401 represents an increase of .9% since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 16,988 (Kirksville) to the region's smallest village (Arbela), with a population of 40.

The Northeast Missouri region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Seventeen (17) communities in the Northeast Missouri region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities the Northeast Missouri region is deficient in fourteen (14) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Northeast Missouri regional profile indicates a need for an additional 742 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$6,044,946.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair. This category also has the highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, Change since 1996 and Future Importance, the most important is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities which also shows the highest increases in importance.

Provide for Special User Group

In Current Importance, the most important is to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities. This category had the highest increase in Change since 1996 but for Future Importance the highest increase is in evaluating the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations.

Establish Trail System

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better surfacing of roads. This category had the highest increase of Change in Importance since 1996. The road surfacing remained high for Future Importance but the highest was to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep people who use them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the two most important categories are to protect the fish and wildlife habitat and educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics. In highest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to educate the outdoor recreation users in land ethics had the greatest change.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current and Future Importance, the two most important categories are to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability, and second to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. Enacting the state laws is tied with research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits for greatest Change in Importance since 1996.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, the most important and highest rated is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities. Next in Current Importance was providing a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas. In Future Importance, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution is the greatest increase.

NORTHEAST MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population	56,401	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.				
# of Communities Responding	17					
Total Number of Communities	33					
Response Percentage	51.52%					
Representative Population Responding (Community)	26,251					
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	1.941176471					
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472					
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	1,206.03	238.70	967.33	463.36	742.67
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	12.69	15.00	(2.31)	29.12	(16.43)
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	21.49	15.00	6.49	0.00	21.49
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	11.55	8.00	3.55	0.00	11.55
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	14.33	13.00	1.33	25.24	(10.90)
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	11.72	13.00	(1.28)	25.24	(13.52)
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	13.36	15.00	(1.64)	29.12	(15.75)
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	8.68	4.00	4.68	7.76	0.91
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	441.84	101.00	340.84	196.06	245.78
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	41.61	34.00	7.61	66.00	(24.39)
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	2.11	1.00	1.11	1.94	0.17
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	36.51	13.00	23.51	25.24	11.27
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	40.90	22.00	18.90	42.71	(1.81)
Tennis	1 court/2,333	24.17	11.00	13.17	21.35	2.82
Playfields	1 field/7,886	7.15	12.00	(4.85)	23.29	(16.14)
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	12.11	3.00	9.11	5.82	6.28
Basketball	1 court/4,410	19.19	14.00	5.19	27.18	(7.99)
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	17.23	5.00	12.23	9.71	7.52
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	1.31	0.00	1.31	0.00	1.31
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	9.29	1.00	8.29	1.94	7.35
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	20.07	16.00	4.07	31.06	(10.99)
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	13.27	1.00	12.27	1.94	11.33
Campsites	1 site/3,400	16.58	41.00	(24.42)	79.59	(63.00)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	5.00	N/A	9.71	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	0.52	1.00	(0.48)	1.94	(1.42)
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	1.64	0.00	1.64	0.00	1.64
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	463.4	742.7	1,000	\$742,667
Walking Trail mi.	29.1	(16.4)	90,000	\$0
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	21.5	90,000	\$1,933,998
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	11.5	22,500	\$259,801
Exercise Trail mi.	25.2	(10.9)	100,200	\$0
Nature Trail mi.	25.2	(13.5)	22,500	\$0
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	29.1	(15.8)	90,000	\$0
Swimming Pool	7.8	0.9	1,000,000	\$912,371
Picnic Tables	196.1	245.8	75	\$18,434
Picnic Pavilion	66.0	(24.4)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	1.9	0.2	1,000,000	\$173,298
Ball Diamonds	25.2	11.3	85,000	\$957,991
Playgrounds	42.7	(1.8)	50,000	\$0
Tennis	21.4	2.8	40,000	\$112,736
Playfields	23.3	(16.1)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	5.8	6.3	1,000	\$6,283
Basketball	27.2	(8.0)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	9.7	7.5	50,000	\$376,043
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	1.3	25,000	\$32,650
Multi-Use Courts	1.9	7.3	40,000	\$293,837
Horseshoe Courts	31.1	(11.0)	500	\$0
Shuffle Board Courts	1.9	11.3	2,500	\$28,315
Campsites	79.6	(63.0)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	1.9	(1.4)	1,500,000	\$0
Skateboard Park	0.0	1.6	120,000	\$196,522
Total Capital Cost				\$6,044,946

(Denotes Surplus)

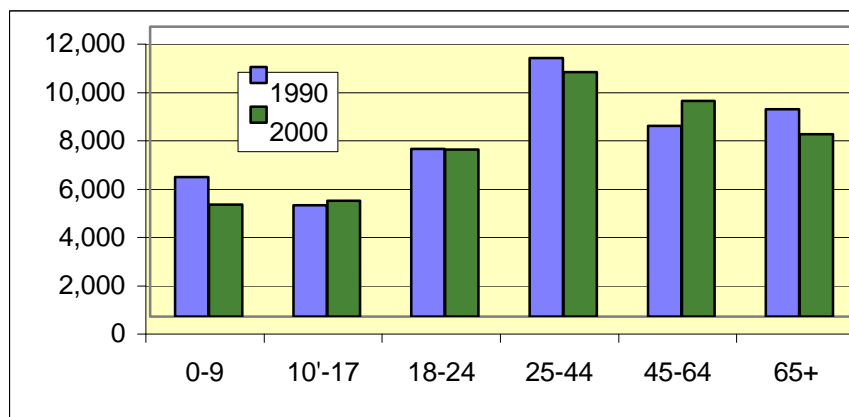
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

**Northwest
Missouri
Regional Council
Of
Governments**

Northwest Missouri Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	5,772	4,633	-19.7%
10'-17	4,601	4,792	4.2%
18-24	6,930	6,913	-0.2%
25-44	10,713	10,119	-5.5%
45-64	7,892	8,933	13.2%
65+	8,580	7,546	-12.1%
Total	44,488	42,936	-3.5%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Northwest Missouri Regional Council of Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Northwest Missouri Regional Council of Governments covers approximately 2,653 square miles and is in the northwest portion of the state. The Northwest Missouri region includes 5 counties and 41 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 42,936 reflects a decline of 3.5% since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 10,581 (Maryville) to the region's smallest village (Corning), with a population of 21.

The Northwest Missouri region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Three (3) of Northwest Missouri's communities (24) in the Northwest Missouri region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreational facilities, the Northwest Missouri region has exceeded the statewide goals for fourteen (14) recreation facilities categories as depicted in Table A. The Northwest Missouri regional profile indicates a surplus of 1,951 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational needs...\$5,623,112.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important categories are to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair, determine the impact of increased leisure time on outdoor recreation, evaluate current facility standards, and allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change of Importance since 1996, the increases were evenly divided between all categories except to determine the impact of leisure time on outdoor facilities to meet statewide demand and expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important is to assure more equitable distribution of funds, develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities, and use the parks and soil tax funds to double the acreage of the state park system. The highest increase in Change in Importance in 1996 is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities and to share state and federal funds with every community. In Future Importance, the above categories of change are highest along with addressing affordable user fees as a funding source.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important are to provide integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate, provide sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities, and evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increases are in addressing the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities and evaluating the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better surfacing for roads, and provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the roads. The highest change in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance is in the above two categories and to provide better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is split between paying more attention to natural history and discouraging commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas, protecting existing wild areas and establishing new ones, and developing a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of

the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air, and soil. The greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to preserve and restore the biological diversity of the natural plant and animal communities that evolved in Missouri's original landscapes. In Future Importance, the above increase is shared with developing a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air, and soil.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important is to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability, and research, develop and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits. The increases in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance are the above categories plus enacting state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In Current and Future Importance, the most important is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently. There were no categories in Change in Importance since 1996 that shared either an increase or a decrease in importance.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution, serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas, and provide outdoor education. The categories in Change in Importance since 1996 were rated basically the same. The greatest increases in Future Importance is to provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities, to provide outdoor education, and provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers.

NORTHWEST MISSOURI REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population	42,936					
# of Communities Responding	3	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.				
Total Number of Communities	41					
Response Percentage	7.32%					
Representative Population Responding (Community)	12,750					
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	13.66666667					
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472					
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	918.10	210.00	708.10	2870.00	(1,951.90)
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	9.66	0.00	9.66	0.00	9.66
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	16.36	0.00	16.36	0.00	16.36
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	8.79	0.00	8.79	0.00	8.79
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	10.91	0.00	10.91	0.00	10.91
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	8.92	2.00	6.92	27.33	(18.41)
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	10.17	0.00	10.17	0.00	10.17
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	6.61	3.00	3.61	41.00	(34.39)
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	336.36	131.00	205.36	1790.33	(1,453.98)
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	31.67	15.00	16.67	205.00	(173.33)
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	1.61	3.00	(1.39)	41.00	(39.39)
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	27.79	10.00	17.79	136.67	(108.88)
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	31.14	12.00	19.14	164.00	(132.86)
Tennis	1 court/2,333	18.40	4.00	14.40	54.67	(36.27)
Playfields	1 field/7,886	5.44	1.00	4.44	13.67	(8.22)
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	9.22	5.00	4.22	68.33	(59.12)
Basketball	1 court/4,410	14.61	6.00	8.61	82.00	(67.39)
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	13.11	7.00	6.11	95.67	(82.55)
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.99
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	7.07	0.00	7.07	0.00	7.07
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	15.28	1.00	14.28	13.67	1.61
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	10.10	0.00	10.10	0.00	10.10
Campsites	1 site/3,400	12.62	90.00	(77.38)	1230.00	(1,217.38)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	4.00	N/A	54.67	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.39
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	1.25	0.00	1.25	0.00	1.25
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Northwest Missouri Regional Council of Governments

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	2870.0	(1,951.9)	1,000	\$0
Walking Trail mi.	0.0	9.7	90,000	\$869,152
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	16.4	90,000	\$1,472,281
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	8.8	22,500	\$197,777
Exercise Trail mi.	0.0	10.9	100,200	\$1,093,176
Nature Trail mi.	27.3	(18.4)	22,500	\$0
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	10.2	90,000	\$915,624
Swimming Pool	41.0	(34.4)	1,000,000	\$0
Picnic Tables	1790.3	(1,454.0)	75	\$0
Picnic Pavilion	205.0	(173.3)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	41.0	(39.4)	1,000,000	\$0
Ball Diamonds	136.7	(108.9)	85,000	\$0
Playgrounds	164.0	(132.9)	50,000	\$0
Tennis	54.7	(36.3)	40,000	\$0
Playfields	13.7	(8.2)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	68.3	(59.1)	1,000	\$0
Basketball	82.0	(67.4)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	95.7	(82.6)	50,000	\$0
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	1.0	25,000	\$24,855
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	7.1	40,000	\$282,797
Horseshoe Courts	13.7	1.6	500	\$805
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	10.1	2,500	\$25,250
Campsites	1230.0	(1,217.4)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	54.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	0.4	1,500,000	\$591,791
Skateboard Park	0.0	1.2	120,000	\$149,605
Total Capital Cost				\$5,623,112

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

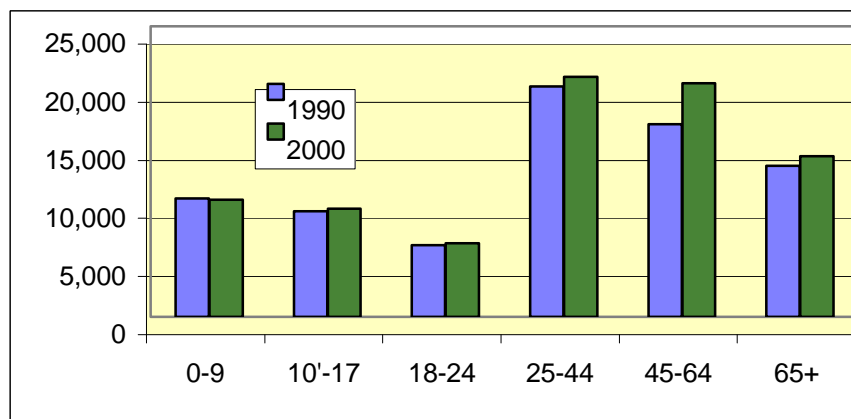
Ozark Foothills Regional Planning Commission

Ozark Foothills

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	10,191	10,095	-0.9%
10'-17	9,086	9,323	2.6%
18-24	6,170	6,318	2.4%
25-44	19,814	20,637	4.2%
45-64	16,556	20,085	21.3%
65+	12,970	13,807	6.5%
Total	74,787	80,265	7.3%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Ozark Foothills Regional Council of Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Ozark Foothills Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 3,410 square miles and is in the south central portion of the state. The Ozark Foothills region includes 5 counties and 16 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 80,265 reflects an increase of 7.3%. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 16,651 (Popular Bluff) to the region's smallest village (Centerville), with a population of 171.

The Ozark Foothills region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Sixteen (16) communities and five (5) counties in the Ozark Foothills region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Ozark Foothills region is deficient in all but one (1) recreational facility category as depicted Table A. The Ozark Foothills regional profile indicates a need of an additional 843 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the projected recreational facility needs...\$32,862,519.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

Two categories are highest in Current Importance, one being to create new outdoor facilities to meet statewide demand and the second to allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. The categories are the same in Change in Importance since 1996, but in Future Importance the highest increase was to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, to assure more equitable distribution of funds is the most important. This was the trend also in highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and was tied in Future Importance with developing funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities.

Provide for Special User Groups

One category is highest in all three time frames, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important category is to provide better surfacing for roads. In Change in Importance since 1996, to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets is tied with the better surfacing of roads. This trend remains the same for Future Importance.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

One category is noted as highest in all three time frames, to protect fish and wildlife habitats.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the improved enforcement of existing recreation laws and providing stiffer penalties for abusers is most important. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding such as an insurance pool.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

One category is noted highest in all three time frames, to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, two categories are tied as most important. One, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and second, to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas. These categories remain the same for greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996. In Future Importance, the category to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas is tied with providing a better waste disposal program on land and reducing water pollution.

OZARK FOOTHILLS REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population	80,265	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.				
# of Communities Responding	16					
Total Number of Communities	16					
Response Percentage	100.00%					
Representative Population Responding (Community)	26,171					
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	1					
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472					
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	1,716.31	872.50	843.81	872.50	843.81
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	18.05	52.85	(34.80)	52.85	(34.80)
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	30.58	1.00	29.58	0.00	30.58
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	16.43	0.00	16.43	0.00	16.43
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	20.40	2.88	17.52	2.88	17.52
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	16.67	0.85	15.82	0.85	15.82
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	19.02	2.00	17.02	2.00	17.02
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	12.35	1.00	11.35	1.00	11.35
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	628.79	119.00	509.79	119.00	509.79
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	59.21	41.00	18.21	41.00	18.21
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	3.01	1.00	2.01	1.00	2.01
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	51.95	15.00	36.95	15.00	36.95
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	58.21	19.00	39.21	19.00	39.21
Tennis	1 court/2,333	34.40	12.00	22.40	12.00	22.40
Playfields	1 field/7,886	10.18	6.00	4.18	6.00	4.18
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	17.23	2.00	15.23	2.00	15.23
Basketball	1 court/4,410	27.30	20.00	7.30	20.00	7.30
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	24.52	9.00	15.52	9.00	15.52
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	1.86	0.00	1.86	0.00	1.86
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	13.22	1.00	12.22	1.00	12.22
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	28.56	1.00	27.56	1.00	27.56
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	18.88	0.00	18.88	0.00	18.88
Campsites	1 site/3,400	23.60	1.00	22.60	1.00	22.60
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	10.00	N/A	10.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	0.74	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.74
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	2.33	0.00	2.33	0.00	2.33
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Ozark Foothills Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	872.5	843.8	1,000	843,811
Walking Trail mi.	52.9	(34.8)	90,000	0
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	30.6	90,000	2,752,298
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	16.4	22,500	369,726
Exercise Trail mi.	2.9	17.5	100,200	1,755,019
Nature Trail mi.	0.9	15.8	22,500	356,010
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	2.0	17.0	90,000	1,531,676
Swimming Pool	1.0	11.3	1,000,000	11,348,462
Picnic Tables	119.0	509.8	75	38,234
Picnic Pavilion	41.0	18.2	150,000	2,731,378
Golf Courses	1.0	2.0	1,000,000	2,009,136
Ball Diamonds	15.0	37.0	85,000	3,140,908
Playgrounds	19.0	39.2	50,000	1,960,307
Tennis	12.0	22.4	40,000	895,942
Playfields	6.0	4.2	10,000	41,780
Volleyball	2.0	15.2	1,000	15,229
Basketball	20.0	7.3	40,000	292,140
Football/Soccer Fields	9.0	15.5	50,000	775,781
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	1.9	25,000	46,465
Multi-Use Courts	1.0	12.2	40,000	488,664
Horseshoe Courts	1.0	27.6	500	13,779
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	18.9	2,500	47,202
Campsites	1.0	22.6	1,000	22,601
Boat Ramps*	10.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	0.7	1,500,000	1,106,300
Skateboard Park	0.0	2.3	120,000	279,673
Total Capital Cost				\$32,862,519

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

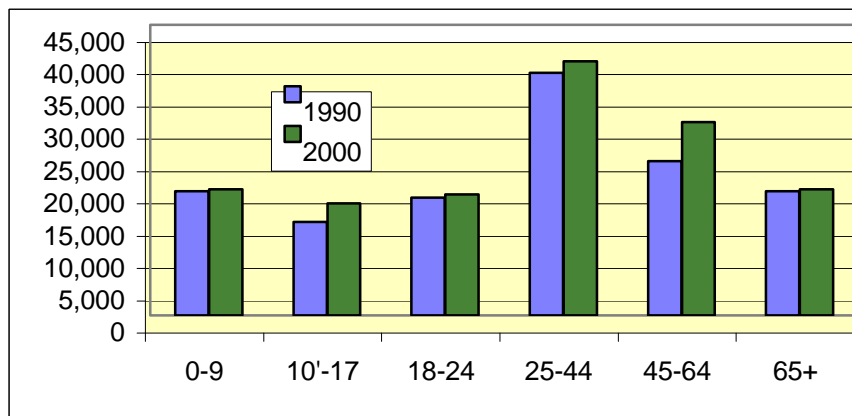
Pioneer Trails Regional Planning Commission

Pioneer Trails

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	19,262	19,532	1.4%
10'-17	14,467	17,378	20.1%
18-24	18,225	18,717	2.7%
25-44	37,562	39,365	4.8%
45-64	23,880	29,885	25.1%
65+	19,185	19,500	1.6%
Total	132,581	144,377	8.9%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Pioneer Trails Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Pioneer Trails Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 2,907 square miles and is located in the west-central portion of the state. The Pioneer Trails region includes 4 counties and 36 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 144,377 reflects an 8.9% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 20,339 (Sedalia) to the region's smallest village (Latour) with a population of 65.

The Pioneer Trails region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

One (1) community in the Pioneer Trails region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory survey.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities The Pioneer Trails region is deficient in all but five (5) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Pioneer Trails regional profile indicates a need of 2,043 acres of additional parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreation facility needs...\$32,639,296.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is divided between creating new outdoor facilities to meet statewide demand, evaluating current facility standards, carrying out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities, and allowing more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. All of the categories surveyed showed an increase in importance except to determine the impact of increased leisure time on outdoor recreation. In Future Importance, all categories remained the same for future importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important is to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1966 is this category plus providing integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate. In Future Importance, the most important are to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities and provide sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better surfacing for roads. The increases in Change of Importance since 1996 are for better road surfacing as well as most of the categories surveyed. In Future Importance, the higher increase was in developing designated bicycle lanes on city streets and highways that loop through and around cities and towns and to provide a statewide bicycle trail system.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, to provide more environmental protection for Missouri rivers, streams, forest, and land and educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics is shared with most all of the surveyed options for importance. All have changed somewhat in importance since 1996, although none was mentioned specifically for Future Importance.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996, and Future Importance, one category is most important and shows the greatest increase in change and that is to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all time frames, to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently is most important.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In all three time frames, the most important issues are to develop a sensible land acquisition program that provides more open space and improved buffer zones, provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution, provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities, serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas, provide outdoor education, and provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers.

PIONEER TRAILS REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population	144,377					
# of Communities Responding	36	1 Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.				
Total Number of Communities	818					
Response Percentage	2.78%					
Representative Population Responding (Community)	36					
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	2.056515472					
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)						
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	3,087.22	29.00	3058.22	1044.00	2,043.22
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	32.47	0.50	31.97	18.00	14.47
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	55.01	0.00	55.01	0.00	55.01
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	29.56	0.00	29.56	0.00	29.56
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	36.69	0.50	36.19	18.00	18.69
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	29.99	0.00	29.99	0.00	29.99
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	34.21	0.00	34.21	0.00	34.21
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	22.21	1.00	21.21	36.00	(13.79)
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	1,131.04	12.00	1119.04	432.00	699.04
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	106.50	4.00	102.50	144.00	(37.50)
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	5.41	0.00	5.41	0.00	5.41
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	93.45	1.00	92.45	36.00	57.45
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	104.70	2.00	102.70	72.00	32.70
Tennis	1 court/2,333	61.87	2.00	59.87	72.00	(10.13)
Playfields	1 field/7,886	18.31	0.00	18.31	0.00	18.31
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	30.99	2.00	28.99	72.00	(41.01)
Basketball	1 court/4,410	49.11	2.00	47.11	72.00	(22.89)
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	44.10	0.00	44.10	0.00	44.10
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	3.34	0.00	3.34	0.00	3.34
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	23.77	0.00	23.77	0.00	23.77
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	51.37	0.00	51.37	0.00	51.37
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	33.96	0.00	33.96	0.00	33.96
Campsites	1 site/3,400	42.45	0.00	42.45	0.00	42.45
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	1.33	0.00	1.33	0.00	1.33
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.00	4.19
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Pioneer Trails Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1044.0	2,043.2	1,000	\$2,043,221
Walking Trail mi.	18.0	14.5	90,000	\$1,302,617
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	55.0	90,000	\$4,950,707
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	29.6	22,500	\$665,045
Exercise Trail mi.	18.0	18.7	100,200	\$1,872,325
Nature Trail mi.	0.0	30.0	22,500	\$674,776
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	34.2	90,000	\$3,078,885
Swimming Pool	36.0	(13.8)	1,000,000	\$0
Picnic Tables	432.0	699.0	75	\$52,428
Picnic Pavilion	144.0	(37.5)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	0.0	5.4	1,000,000	\$5,412,697
Ball Diamonds	36.0	57.4	85,000	\$4,883,132
Playgrounds	72.0	32.7	50,000	\$1,634,927
Tennis	72.0	(10.1)	40,000	\$0
Playfields	0.0	18.3	10,000	\$183,077
Volleyball	72.0	(41.0)	1,000	\$0
Basketball	72.0	(22.9)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	0.0	44.1	50,000	\$2,204,878
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	3.3	25,000	\$83,578
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	23.8	40,000	\$950,936
Horseshoe Courts	0.0	51.4	500	\$25,684
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	34.0	2,500	\$84,905
Campsites	0.0	42.5	1,000	\$42,453
Boat Ramps*	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.3	1,500,000	\$1,989,962
Skateboard Park	0.0	4.2	120,000	\$503,062
Total Capital Cost				\$32,639,296

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

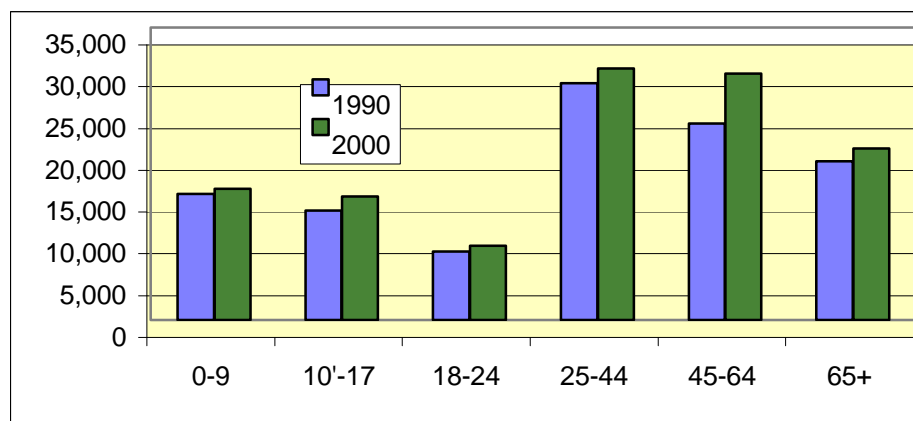
South Central Ozark Council of Governments

South Central Ozark

Council of Governments

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	15,115	15,736	4.1%
10'-17	13,096	14,754	12.7%
18-24	8,214	8,905	8.4%
25-44	28,315	30,080	6.2%
45-64	23,538	29,486	25.3%
65+	18,960	20,529	8.3%
Total	107,238	119,490	11.4%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

South Central Ozark Council of Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The South Central Ozark Council of Governments covers approximately 6,121 square miles and is in the south central portion of the state. The South Central Ozark region includes 7 counties and 24 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 119,490 reflects an 11.4% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 10,866 (West Plains) to the region's smallest village (Plato), with a population of 21.

The South Central Ozark region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

All (24) of South Centrals' communities returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the South Central Ozark region is deficit in all but one (1) outdoor recreation facility category as depicted in Table A. The South Central Ozark regional profile indicates a need of an additional 1,642 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational needs...\$41,838,859.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

The most emphasis in Current Importance is to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair. This also has greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996. The trend continues in Future Importance as the highest increase is in determining the impact of increased leisure time on outdoor facilities, evaluating the current industry standards, and carrying out orderly maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. The emphasis is clearly not on building new outdoor facilities.

Provide Stable Funding Source

The most emphasis in Current Importance is split between developing funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities, sharing state and federal funds with every community and assuring more equitable distribution of funds. The greatest change since 1996 is in the category of developing a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation. The highest Future Importance is in developing the funding sources for improvement and assuring equitable distribution of funds.

Provide for Special User Groups

The Current Importance high category is to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. The greatest Change in Importance since 1996 has been to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth and persons with disabilities. This trend continues for Future Importance.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the highest category is to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets. This category and providing a better surfacing of roads is the greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996. These same two trends continue for Future Importance. It was noted that most of the Changes in Importance since 1996 were relatively the same.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

One category stood out in Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance: to develop a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air, and soil. Other categories that provide protection, education, and regulation were also noted high in responses.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

Two categories were tied for the highest Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996, and Future Importance as the trend continued in all time frames. This was to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability and second, to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

To create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently received the highest Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance. This category received higher responses than transporting people to the recreation areas.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

The issue receiving the highest percentage in Current Importance and Change in Importance since 1996 is to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas. In Future Importance, more emphasis is seen on providing a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution. Providing outdoor education and better coordination among outdoor recreation providers were also considered very important.

SOUTH CENTRAL OZARKS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS

2000 Population	119,490	
# of Communities Responding	24	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with a 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.
Total Number of Communities	24	
Response Percentage	100.00%	
Representative Population Responding (Community)	391,118	
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	1	
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472	

Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	2,555.06	912.14	1642.92	912.14	1,642.92
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	26.88	6.20	20.68	6.20	20.68
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	45.53	0.00	45.53	0.00	45.53
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	24.46	0.00	24.46	0.00	24.46
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	30.36	12.50	17.86	12.50	17.86
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	24.82	1.00	23.82	1.00	23.82
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	28.31	2.85	25.46	2.85	25.46
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	18.38	9.00	9.38	9.00	9.38
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	936.08	304.00	632.08	304.00	632.08
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	88.14	47.00	41.14	47.00	41.14
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	4.48	5.00	(0.52)	5.00	(0.52)
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	77.34	36.00	41.34	36.00	41.34
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	86.65	24.00	62.65	24.00	62.65
Tennis	1 court/2,333	51.21	22.00	29.21	22.00	29.21
Playfields	1 field/7,886	15.15	12.00	3.15	12.00	3.15
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	25.65	5.00	20.65	5.00	20.65
Basketball	1 court/4,410	40.65	8.50	32.15	8.50	32.15
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	36.50	8.00	28.50	8.00	28.50
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	2.77	1.00	1.77	1.00	1.77
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	19.68	0.00	19.68	0.00	19.68
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	42.51	5.00	37.51	5.00	37.51
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	28.11	1.00	27.11	1.00	27.11
Campsites	1 site/3,400	35.13	6.00	29.13	6.00	29.13
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	1.00	N/A	1.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	1.10	0.00	1.10	0.00	1.10
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	3.47	1.00	2.47	1.00	2.47

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Table A

Table B

South Central Ozark Council of Governments

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	912.1	1,642.9	1,000	\$1,642,921
Walking Trail	6.2	20.7	90,000	\$1,860,831
Bicycle Trails	0.0	45.5	90,000	\$4,097,328
Equestrian Trail	0.0	24.5	22,500	\$550,408
Exercise Trail	12.5	17.9	100,200	\$1,789,787
Nature Trail	1.0	23.8	22,500	\$535,962
Multi-Purpose Trails	2.9	25.5	90,000	\$2,291,662
Swimming Pool	9.0	9.4	1,000,000	\$9,383,077
Picnic Tables	304.0	632.1	75	\$47,406
Picnic Pavilion	47.0	41.1	150,000	\$6,171,651
Golf Courses	5.0	(0.5)	1,000,000	\$0
Ball Diamonds	36.0	41.3	85,000	\$3,513,934
Playgrounds	24.0	62.7	50,000	\$3,132,556
Tennis	22.0	29.2	40,000	\$1,168,357
Playfields	12.0	3.2	10,000	\$31,519
Volleyball	5.0	20.6	1,000	\$20,648
Basketball	8.5	32.1	40,000	\$1,285,861
Football/Soccer Fields	8.0	28.5	50,000	\$1,424,812
Handball/Racquetball	1.0	1.8	25,000	\$44,172
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	19.7	40,000	\$787,019
Horseshoe Courts	5.0	37.5	500	\$18,757
Shuffle Board Courts	1.0	27.1	2,500	\$67,770
Campsites	6.0	29.1	1,000	\$29,135
Boat Ramps*	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.1	1,500,000	\$1,646,942
Skateboard Park	1.0	2.5	120,000	\$296,347
Total Capital Cost				\$41,838,859

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by; survey responders.

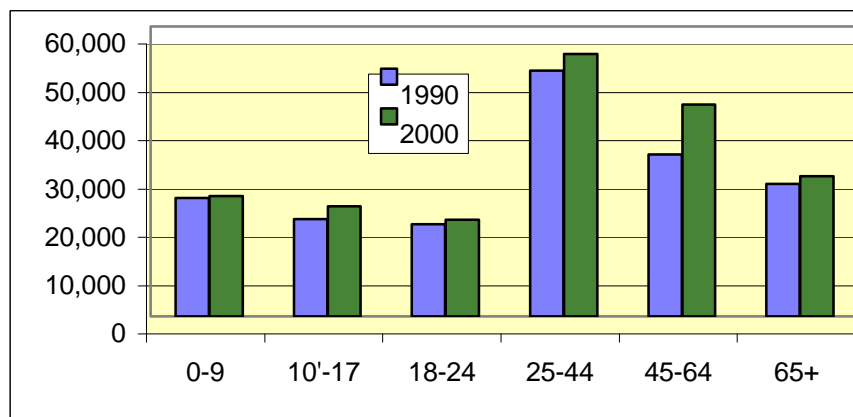
**Southeast
Missouri
Regional
Planning &
Economic
Development
Commission**

Southeast Missouri

Regional Planning & Economic Development Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	24,554	24,880	1.3%
10'-17	20,178	22,744	12.7%
18-24	19,100	19,960	4.5%
25-44	50,886	54,272	6.7%
45-64	33,575	43,836	30.6%
65+	27,401	28,942	5.6%
Total	175,694	194,634	10.8%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Southeast Missouri Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Southeast Missouri Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission covers approximately 3,672 square miles and is located in the southeast/east-central portion of the state. The Southeast Missouri region includes 7 counties and 35 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 194,634 reflects a 10.8% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 35,349 (Cape Girardeau) to the region's smallest village (Biehle), with a population of 11.

The Southeast Missouri region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Five (5) communities in the Southeast Missouri region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Southeast Missouri region is deficient in eight (8) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Southeast Missouri regional profile indicates a surplus of 5,260 acres needed to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$12,480,221.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance and Future Importance, the most important is to allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996, to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair and allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities show the greater increase in change.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important is to assure more equitable distribution of funds. In Change in Importance since 1996, all categories show the same increase, and in Future Importance to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities and to share state and federal funds with every community had the highest increase.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important is very evenly spread between the categories with providing integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate slightly higher. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities is highest.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, to provide for better surfacing for roads is most important. In Change in Importance since 1996, this category showed the greatest increase as well. In Future Importance, to develop designated bicycle lanes on city streets and highways that loop through and around cities and towns, provide better surfacing for roads, and provide jogging, walking and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets are tied for increase in importance.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to minimize environmental damages to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River. In Increase in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is in protecting the fish and wildlife habitat. In Future Importance, the above categories plus to pay more attention to natural history and discourage commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas, to preserve and restore the biological diversity of the natural plant and animal communities that evolved in Missouri's original landscapes, to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding, and to develop a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air, and soil have all increased equally in importance.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important is to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the above category and all others surveyed show little increase in change and are viewed fairly equal.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently is most important and show the most increase in importance.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important is to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increases are in providing a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution, providing better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities, and providing outdoor education.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population	194,634					
# of Communities Responding	5					
Total Number of Communities	35					
Response Percentage	14.29%					
Representative Population Responding (Community)	50,284					
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	7					
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472					
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	4,161.87	1346.00	2815.87	9422.00	(5,260.13)
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	43.78	13.60	30.18	95.20	(51.42)
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	74.16	8.60	65.56	0.00	74.16
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	39.85	0.00	39.85	0.00	39.85
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	49.46	8.60	40.86	60.20	(10.74)
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	40.43	31.00	9.43	217.00	(176.57)
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	46.12	8.60	37.52	60.20	(14.08)
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	29.94	6.00	23.94	42.00	(12.06)
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	1,524.75	473.00	1051.75	3311.00	(1,786.25)
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	143.58	63.00	80.58	441.00	(297.42)
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	7.30	3.00	4.30	21.00	(13.70)
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	125.98	57.00	68.98	399.00	(273.02)
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	141.14	25.00	116.14	175.00	(33.86)
Tennis	1 court/2,333	83.41	188.00	(104.59)	1316.00	(1,232.59)
Playfields	1 field/7,886	24.68	9.00	15.68	63.00	(38.32)
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	41.78	11.00	30.78	77.00	(35.22)
Basketball	1 court/4,410	66.21	18.00	48.21	126.00	(59.79)
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	59.45	26.00	33.45	182.00	(122.55)
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	4.51	0.00	4.51	0.00	4.51
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	32.05	0.00	32.05	0.00	32.05
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	69.25	10.00	59.25	70.00	(0.75)
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	45.78	1.00	44.78	7.00	38.78
Campsites	1 site/3,400	57.23	0.00	57.23	0.00	57.23
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	3.00	N/A	21.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	1.79	0.00	1.79	0.00	1.79
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	5.65	0.00	5.65	0.00	5.65
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Southeast Missouri Regional Planning & Economic Development Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	9422.0	(5,260.1)	1,000	\$0
Walking Trail	95.2	(51.4)	90,000	\$0
Bicycle Trails	0.0	74.2	90,000	\$6,674,026
Equestrian Trail	0.0	39.8	22,500	\$896,545
Exercise Trail	60.2	(10.7)	100,200	\$0
Nature Trail	217.0	(176.6)	22,500	\$0
Multi-Purpose Trails	60.2	(14.1)	90,000	\$0
Swimming Pool	42.0	(12.1)	1,000,000	\$0
Picnic Tables	3311.0	(1,786.2)	75	\$0
Picnic Pavilion	441.0	(297.4)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	21.0	(13.7)	1,000,000	\$0
Ball Diamonds	399.0	(273.0)	85,000	\$0
Playgrounds	175.0	(33.9)	50,000	\$0
Tennis	1316.0	(1,232.6)	40,000	\$0
Playfields	63.0	(38.3)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	77.0	(35.2)	1,000	\$0
Basketball	126.0	(59.8)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	182.0	(122.6)	50,000	\$0
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	4.5	25,000	\$112,672
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	32.0	40,000	\$1,281,953
Horseshoe Courts	70.0	(0.8)	500	\$0
Shuffle Board Courts	7.0	38.8	2,500	\$96,960
Campsites	0.0	57.2	1,000	\$57,230
Boat Ramps*	21.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.8	1,500,000	\$2,682,659
Skateboard Park	0.0	5.7	120,000	\$678,176
Total Capital Cost				\$12,480,221

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

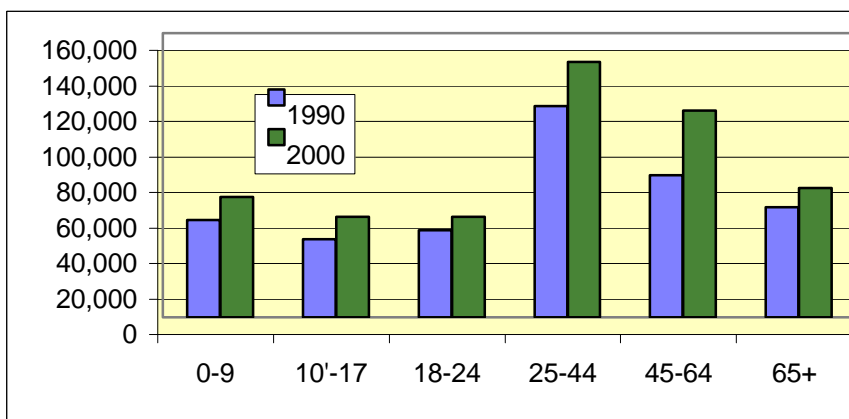
Southwest Missouri Council of Governments

Southwest Missouri

Council of Governments

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	54,747	67,822	23.9%
10'-17	44,116	56,430	27.9%
18-24	48,833	56,576	15.9%
25-44	118,874	143,604	20.8%
45-64	80,025	116,533	45.6%
65+	62,094	72,907	17.4%
Total	408,689	513,872	25.7%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Southwest Missouri Council of Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Southwest Missouri Council of Governments covers approximately 5,989 square miles and is located in the south central portion of the state. The Southwest Missouri region includes 10 counties and 76 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 513,872 reflects a 25.7% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 151,580 (Springfield) to the region's smallest village (Arcolo), with a population of 45.

The Southwest Missouri region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Nine (9) communities in the Southwest Missouri region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Southwest Missouri region is deficient in all but one (1) outdoor recreation facility category as depicted in Table A. The Southwest Missouri regional profile indicates a deficit of 7,601 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreation facility needs...\$213,883,511.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Demand, the most important was to allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. In increase in Change in Importance since 1996, to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair and to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor facilities were highest. In Future Importance, to create new outdoor facilities to meet statewide demand had the highest increase.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, to share state and federal funds with every community was most important. In greatest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, three categories were tied for highest increase: to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities; to share state and federal funds with every community; and to assure more equitable distribution of funds.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important was to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the two with the highest increase were the above category and to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important was to provide better surfacing for roads. In the greatest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, this category is tied with providing walking, jogging, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to purchase environmentally sensitive lands for the preservation of plant and animal habitat. In greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996, to protect fish and wildlife habitat and avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding is highest, and in Future Importance to protect existing wild areas and establish new ones is highest.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers is most important. In greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to encourage public use of private lands through improved liability laws, federal incentives and property taxes. In Future Importance, both of the above categories are tied for increase in Future Importance.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently is most important and show the greatest increase in importance.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, two issues are most important, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the greatest increase is to develop a sensible land acquisition program that provides more open space and improved buffer zones.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS FUTURE NEEDS

2000 Population 513,872

of Communities Responding 76

Total Number of Communities 11.84%

Response Percentage 13,954

Representative Population Responding (Community) 8.444444444

RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based) 100%

STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based) 2.056515472

Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.

Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 acre/47	10,988.15	401.00	10587.15	3386.22	7,601.93
Walking Trail	1 mile/4,446	115.58	0.50	115.08	4.22	111.36
Bicycle Trails	1 mile/2,624	195.79	0.50	195.29	0.00	195.79
Equestrian Trail	1 mile/4,854	105.20	0.00	105.20	0.00	105.20
Exercise Trail	1 mile/3,907	130.57	0.50	130.07	4.22	126.35
Nature Trail	1 mile/4,814	106.74	0.20	106.54	1.69	105.05
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 mile/4,220	121.76	0.20	121.56	1.69	120.07
Swimming Pool	1 pool/6,500	79.06	4.00	75.06	33.78	45.28
Picnic Tables	1 table/128	4,025.64	141.00	3884.64	1190.67	2,834.98
Picnic Pavilion	1 pavillion/1,356	379.07	25.00	354.07	211.11	167.96
Golf Courses	1 course/26,674	19.27	0.00	19.27	0.00	19.27
Ball Diamonds	1 field/1,545	332.61	14.00	318.61	118.22	214.38
Playgrounds	1 playground/1,379	372.65	10.00	362.65	84.44	288.20
Tennis	1 court/2,333	220.23	13.00	207.23	109.78	110.45
Playfields	1 field/7,886	65.16	19.00	46.16	160.44	(95.28)
Volleyball	1 court/4,659	110.30	1.00	109.30	8.44	101.86
Basketball	1 court/4,410	174.80	4.00	170.80	33.78	141.02
Football/Soccer Fields	1 field/3,274	156.95	7.00	149.95	59.11	97.84
Handball/Racquetball	1 court/43,186	11.90	1.00	10.90	8.44	3.45
Multi-Use Courts	1 court/6,073	84.62	0.00	84.62	0.00	84.62
Horseshoe Courts	1 court/2,810	182.83	12.00	170.83	101.33	81.50
Shuffle Board Courts	1 court/4,251	120.88	0.00	120.88	0.00	120.88
Campsites	1 site/3,400	151.10	4.00	147.10	33.78	117.32
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108,829	4.72	0.00	4.72	0.00	4.72
Skateboard Park	1 park/34,440	14.92	0.00	14.92	0.00	14.92

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Table A

Table B

Southwest Missouri Council of Governments

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	3386.2	7601.9	1,000	\$7,601,930
Walking Trail	4.2	111.4	90,000	\$10,022,289
Bicycle Trails	0.0	195.8	90,000	\$17,620,741
Equestrian Trail	0.0	105.2	22,500	\$2,367,054
Exercise Trail	4.2	126.4	100,200	\$12,660,422
Nature Trail	1.7	105.1	22,500	\$2,363,689
Multi-Purpose Trails	1.7	120.1	90,000	\$10,806,483
Swimming Pool	33.8	45.3	1,000,000	\$45,279,453
Picnic Tables	1190.7	2835.0	75	\$212,623
Picnic Pavilion	211.1	168.0	150,000	\$25,193,625
Golf Courses	0.0	19.3	1,000,000	\$19,265,071
Ball Diamonds	118.2	214.4	85,000	\$18,222,603
Playgrounds	84.4	288.2	50,000	\$14,410,124
Tennis	109.8	110.4	40,000	\$4,417,937
Playfields	160.4	(95.3)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	8.4	101.9	1,000	\$101,858
Basketball	33.8	141.0	40,000	\$5,640,977
Football/Soccer Fields	59.1	97.8	50,000	\$4,892,128
Handball/Racquetball	8.4	3.5	25,000	\$86,364
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	84.6	40,000	\$3,384,609
Horseshoe Courts	101.3	81.5	500	\$40,748
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	120.9	2,500	\$302,197
Campsites	33.8	117.3	1,000	\$117,321
Boat Ramps*	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	4.7	1,500,000	\$7,082,747
Skateboard Park	0.0	14.9	120,000	\$1,790,518
Total Capital Cost				\$213,883,511

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles which was not reported by survey responders.

Chapter IV

Protecting Missouri's Wetlands

Protecting Missouri's Wetlands

"Missouri Wetlands: A Vanishing Resource"

The above is the title given to Missouri's wetland protection planning document authored by Jane E. Epperson of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources Division of Geology and Land Survey in 1992. The wetland protection plan is perhaps one of the first planning documents specifically for the State of Missouri in response to protecting the State's wetlands.

Contents of "Missouri Wetlands: A Vanishing Resource" include the approximate number of wetland acreage lost during the last 350 years and why it is important to protect the remaining wetlands. It describes the various types of wetlands found in Missouri and the various functions of the different types of wetlands.

The wetland plan that was published in 1992 indicated that there was not a single comprehensive wetland inventory map available at that time. The report stated that the wetlands were being mapped by a consortium of state and federal agencies including: the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the Missouri Department of Conservation, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. The report provided the details of the mapping methodologies of the different agencies and gave the status of their efforts that were underway at that time.

The following is a brief overview of the report regarding the history and status of Missouri's wetlands:

Wetlands originally comprised approximately 11 percent of Missouri's surface area.

Approximately one-half of Missouri's original wetlands were located in the Bootheel area of the State.

Of the original 2.4 million acres of forested wetlands in southeast Missouri, less than 60,000 acres or 2 percent remain intact.

In the mid 1800s, Congress made the draining and filling of wetlands a national policy and in 1850 passed The Swamp Act which granted 4.8 million acres of swampland in Missouri to the state to sell. Within six months the state of Missouri gave approximately half of the land to counties in which they were situated, thus passing the responsibility of reclamation on to the counties.

Due to the high costs of reclaiming wetlands, in 1855 the legislature authorized the county courts to sell the wetlands without requiring prior reclamation.

By the late 1800s, a majority of the wetlands were purchased by the railroad and timber industries for harvesting of timber instead of draining and reclaiming the lands.

From 1870 to 1920 forested wetlands decreased by over 852,000 acres (35%).

With the advent of new drainage technologies, large-scale drainage of wetlands became feasible in the early 1900s. Drainage districts were formed in order to take advantage of the rich agriculture potential of southeast Missouri. The accelerated loss of Missouri's forested wetlands continued into the mid 1900s and still continues at a slower rate today.

The Revised Statutes of Missouri continues to allow drainage districts and gives owners of swamps and overflowed land in Missouri the right to construct any ditch, tile system or levee necessary to drain his/her land.

Loss of additional wetlands has resulted from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project first initiated in 1912.

The project's final Environmental Impact Statement for the Fish and Wildlife Plan (1981) estimated the environmental impacts of the project through the year 2003. The report anticipates direct losses of approximately 100,200 acres of primary shallow water aquatic habitat will have occurred within the 300,000 acres formerly covered by natural channel area of the river. In addition, approximately 310,250 (85%) of 365,000 acres of riparian timber, sandbars, wetlands, and other habitat types will be destroyed within the active erosion belt. Upon completion of the project, 148,000 acres of agricultural land will have been created.

Four million one hundred seventy-six thousand (4,176,000) or 87% of Missouri's original 4.8 million acres of wetlands have been lost.

As of 1992, only 13 percent of Missouri's original wetlands resources remain, comprising only 1.4 percent of the state's surface area.

Protecting, restoring and creating new wetlands has become a priority during the last 20 years. The continuing loss of wetlands resulted in a legal and administrative framework at the federal level for the protection of wetlands. This legal framework includes provisions of: the River and Harbor Act of 1899; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, as amended; Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended; Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972; Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, as amended; Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982; Federal Power Act, as amended; Food Security Act of 1985; Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986; and Executive orders 11990 and 11988 on Protection of Wetlands and Floodplain Management, respectively.

The June 1991 National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan was prepared by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on behalf of the Department of the Interior in response to Section 301 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986. As a result of the National Wetlands Priority Plan, regional wetland plans were developed. Missouri is covered in the Region 3 - Regional Wetlands Concept Plan. Within the November 1990 Region 3 Plan some 50,700 acres were identified as potential wetland acquisition areas and over 77,125 acres were identified as potential wetland acquisition sites. There were no identified priorities regarding the listing of the sites and the lists were/are subject to amendments as new sites are identified or as new opportunities occur. Most of the sites and areas are located in counties along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, in the northern half of the state, or in the Bootheel portions of the state. One isolated potential wetland area is located in the southwest corner of the state in Barton and Jasper Counties near Joplin and contains approximately 1,000 acres.

Missouri Wetlands: A Vanishing Resource is still considered Missouri's wetland management plan summary. Other reports and subsequent studies and management plans are used in conjunction and to complement the efforts of many Federal, State, and local public and private entities that are banding together to

restore as much of the vital wetlands in Missouri as feasibly possible. These reports and plans include: *Expanding the Vision*: North American Waterfowl Management Plan – Update 1998; the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 3 Regional Wetlands Concept Plan, November 1990; the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan, June 91 Edition; and EPA's Restoring and Creating Wetlands: A Planning Guide for the Central States Region: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Proposed local and State outdoor recreation projects that can positively impact Missouri's wetlands should always be considered a high priority. The considerable amount of benefits to the environment, water quality, tourism, sporting and hunting industry, as well as the benefit to migratory and non-migratory wildlife that wetlands provide have been clearly evidenced in the many studies and research projects conducted during the last 30 to 40 years. The old idea that the marshes and swamps provided no benefits to humans or the many species of wildlife has long been disproved. Hundreds of thousands of wetland acreage and swamps have been drained over the past 100 years but this trend is beginning to reverse. With the continued public education regarding the importance of our wetlands we can perhaps continue to reverse the decades old historic practice of "draining the swamp" in the name of progress. Wetlands are a vital natural and sometimes manmade asset to the state and can provide many thousands of hours of inexpensive outdoor recreation as well as educational activities for the citizens and visitors to Missouri.

Chapter V

State & Federal Agency Owned Recreation Lands & Facilities

State and Federal Agency Owned Recreation Lands and Facilities

Citizens and visitors to Missouri have access to public outdoor recreation facilities and lands that are owned by state and federal agencies in addition to local community parks and playgrounds. These recreation facilities range from large lakes, to vast forestlands, wildlife refuges, wetlands, state and national parks, and state and federal historic sites. These areas offer a host of outdoor recreation experiences that complement the community owned recreation facilities. Many of the state and federal lands offer outdoor recreation opportunities that cannot be provided in local community parks.

Outdoor recreation activities such as horseback riding, cross country hiking or biking, small and big game hunting, water skiing, sail boating, and other similar activities require large acreage outdoor spaces generally not available in or owned by local communities. In order to sustain outdoor recreation opportunities for the citizens and visitors to Missouri, it will be important for Missouri's state agencies to be able to acquire unique but appropriate properties when they become available for purchase or through private donations by the owners. Unique lands that provide ecological benefits to our natural resources such as identified wetlands should be a priority acquisition for the Department of Natural Resources or the Missouri Department of Conservation. Existing and future Federal and State owned land holdings in Missouri should be made available to the general public.

Federal and State owned outdoor recreation lands in Missouri are scattered throughout the state and are owned predominately by the Missouri Department of Conservation, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the U. S. Forest Service – Mark Twain National Forest. These agencies offer the following types of recreation opportunities and in most cases have no or very nominal participation/admission fees compared to some community recreation user fees such as golf or professional sports teams' tickets. The acres and number of facilities listed are approximate as provided by the respective agency.

<u>MISSOURI AGENCIES</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>TRAIL MILES</u>	<u>CAMP SITES</u>	<u>BOAT RAMPS</u>	<u>SHELTERS</u>	<u>POOLS</u>
MODNR-State Parks	138,522	969	3,537	13	93	6
Mo. Dept. of Conservation	917,112	700	742	218	63	N/A
US Forest Service Mark Twain Nat. Forest	1,500,000	742	565	30	20	N/A
U.S. Army Corps of Eng.	24,570	16	N/A	6	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	2,580,204	2,427	4,844	267	176	6

(Note: N/A response indicates the specific numbers were not readily available)

Missouri is fortunate to have the variety and range of unique natural resources and forest lands that for the most part are accessible to participants who might not otherwise have access to outdoor activities.

The following table compares Missouri's state and federally owned outdoor recreation areas to 4 neighboring states. As one can see Missouri's federal and state owned outdoor recreation lands exceed those of the selected neighboring states. This is probably due to several factors including the types of lands that are not as suitable for agriculture use, particularly row cropping, growing and harvesting of non-row crops such as wheat, or productive pasturelands. Simply stated, Missouri and Arkansas have thousands of acres of rugged rocky hills that are not suitable for non-forest related agricultural production. Some of these rugged lands have been acquired through the years for state parks and forests for the public to enjoy.

	<u>POP.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>TRAIL MILES</u>	<u>CAMP SITES</u>	<u>BOAT RAMPS</u>	<u>SHELTERS</u>	<u>POOLS</u>
MISSOURI	5,595,211	2,580,204	2,427	4,844	267	176	6
ILLINOIS	12,419,293	781,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KANSAS	2,688,418	76,100	712	11,235	110	159	N/A
IOWA	2,776,755	633,314	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ARKANSAS	2,673,400	3,895,829	1,262	1,628	N/A	N/A	N/A

(Note: N/A response indicates the specific numbers were not readily available)

Outdoor sporting enthusiasts using these public and private lands contribute to the state's economy and help sustain tourism/recreation related jobs in local communities. Outdoor enthusiasts also provide a revenue source to outfitters and property owners through rental fees and land leases for hunting and fishing rights.

Missouri is listed in the West North Central Region of the 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation. According to this survey, participation rates for wildlife watching activities indicated popularity and variation across the country. In 2001, 30% of U.S. residents 16 years and older participated in residential (around the home) activities. Participation rates ranged from 24% of the population in the West South Central Region to 41% in the West North Central Region. Residents of the New England, East North Central, West North Central, East South Central, and Mountain Regions had participation rates above the national average of 30%.

Nationwide, 10% of the U.S. population 16 years old and older took trips during 2001 for the primary purpose of observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife. Participation rates ranged from 8% of the population in both the East South Central and West South Central Regions to 15% in the Mountain Region. Regions with participation rates above the 10% national average were New England, West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific.

In Missouri, 1,215,000 people participated in fishing, 489,000 participated in hunting, 1,514,000 residents participated in wildlife watching, and 738,000 non-residents participated in wildlife watching. Expenditures on these activities in Missouri were estimated at \$743,886,000 on fishing, \$803,828,000 on hunting, and \$444,137,000 on wildlife watching. These outdoor recreation activities alone contributed \$1,991,851,000 to the State's economy during 2001 according to the survey. These expenditures reflect trip related expenditures, food and lodging, transportation, equipment, auxiliary and special equipment and other related items.

It is evident that outdoor recreation in Missouri plays a vital role in the state and local economy. The State of Missouri should continue to be prepared to acquire additional unique lands when the opportunities arise in order to keep up with the ever-growing demand for outdoor recreation activities for the citizens and visitors to Missouri.

Chapter VI

Missouri's Trails

MISSOURI'S TRAILS

Through the years, state and federal agencies as well as local communities have recognized the need for a network of trails to provide various leisure outdoor recreation opportunities. During the past decade the need for additional trails for a variety of uses have increased according to survey responses reported in earlier SCORPs. This trend is continuing as evidenced by the responses from the local communities and the state and federal agencies during this update of the SCORP.

Responses from the community surveys reveal (as extrapolated numbers) that there is a dire need for 5,687 additional trail miles available to the public on a statewide basis. This need is fairly evenly spread among the type of additional trails needed and/or wanted except for walking trails. The community survey questionnaire asked the participant to identify the type of existing trails by length (in miles) and the number of additional miles needed to meet future demands.

The recreation composite sheets of each RPC/COG presented in the previous chapter include a listing of each type of trail use and future trail needs according to the communities that responded to the survey in the respective RPC/COG. Those sheets also provide an estimate of future trail needs based on extrapolated numbers factored by the revised statewide goals. Once again, the numbers were extrapolated due to less than a 100% response rate to the surveys from the communities in most of the RPC/COG regions.

Walking trails were identified as comprising 30.8% of the “weighted” existing trails listed on the Table A of Chapter II while equestrian trails make up only 5% of the existing weighted trail miles. Responders to the “general” recreation facility survey identified 2,758.22 miles of existing trails in Missouri’s communities with a future need of 5,687 trail miles in the communities alone. The chart below provides a quick look at the existing and future needs of the various types of trails as reported by the communities.

Community Trail Needs Summary

Trail Type	Existing Miles	%	Miles Needed	%	% Increase
Walking	850.24	30.8	408.25	7.2	51.9
Bicycle	1,001.47	36.3	1,130.32	19.9	12.8
Equestrian	137.53	5.0	1,007.95	17.7	632.9
Exercise	299.07	8.3	1,192.66	20.9	420.6
Nature	243.14	8.8	919.10	16.2	278.0
Multi-Purpose	<u>296.77</u>	10.7	<u>1,029.00</u>	18.1	<u>246.7</u>
Total	2,758.22		5,687.28		106.2

Trail information as well as other recreation facility information was also provided by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources Division of State Parks, the Missouri Department of Conservation, and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. A breakdown of the total 1,680.01 trail miles reported by these agencies include: MoDNR - 969.51; MoDOC – 700.5; Corps of Engineers – 16. Adding these identified trail miles to the identified existing community trail miles of 2,758.22 renders a total of 4,444.23 miles. SCORP planners also retrieved trail information from the Mark Twain National Forest web site. Trail information on their site includes walking trails, walking and biking trails, walking and equestrian trails, walking/biking/equestrian trails, and ATV/motorcycle trails. A total of 666.85 miles of various uses are identified but there is not an indication of the portion of trails that are paved. Adding the 666.85 miles of trails in the Mark Twain Forest areas to the 4,444.23 previously identified renders a total of 5,111.08 public trail miles actually identified through the survey/information gathering process. This number is 132.3% higher than the 2,200 miles of public trails identified in the 1996 – 2001 SCORP. This increase is probably a result of 273 communities responding to the survey during this SCORP update compared to 88 communities and federal and state agencies responding to the surveys in 1995.

Missouri's Detailed Trail Uses

Methods to further analyze Missouri's trail uses included asking the responders to complete a "Detailed Trail Use" survey questionnaire. The responding communities and federal and state agencies were asked to provide information on existing trail types/combinations and uses that were not asked for in the general recreation facility survey. Responses from the Detailed Trail Use survey provided information regarding the number of trail miles that were paved and unpaved, a question that

was not asked on the general survey sheet. The following **Detailed Trail Use** table is the same survey instrument sheet that was distributed to the communities and agencies except for the columns labeled *Miles Paved* and *Miles Unpaved*. Columns on the survey sheet that was mailed out were labeled simply Miles and Check Box if Paved.

Total miles reported on the Detailed Trail Use survey amounted to 1,953.74 and do not equal the trail miles reported in the “general” recreation survey tabulations. In addition, this amount does not include the Mark Twain Nation Forest trails information because that source did not differentiate between paved and non-paved trails. It is probable that a large majority of trails located in the Mark Twain Forest are not paved.

A comparison of the Detailed Trail Use responses from 1995 to 2002 cannot draw any real conclusions nor provide a basis by which to identify any concrete trends in changes of the trail uses between 1995 and 2002. The total amount of trail miles reported by responders are within 19.74 miles from being the same but once again the miles reported do not include the Mark Twain Forest trails in the 2002 count and both counts are reporting only those responding to the surveys.

The 2002 Detailed Trail Use survey show 362 (rounded) miles or 18.5% of the total miles reported as being paved with the most paved miles identified for in-line rollerblading use. In-line rollerblading miles reported in 1995 were -0- as was skateboarding trail miles compared to 80.25 miles of paved in-line rollerblading and 14.6 miles of paved skateboarding trails. (Note: 2 miles of unpaved skateboarding trail miles were also reported as seen on the 2002 composite survey form. It would appear extremely difficult to skateboard on unpaved trails).

Most of the unpaved miles reported in 2002 were classified as “multi-purpose” compared to -0- “multi-purpose” miles reported in 1995. This choice of reporting could possibly account for the sharp decline in the number of miles reported in the Hiking/Walking, Backpacking; Hiking/Walking, Biking; and Hiking/Walking, Biking, Equestrian categories in 1995.

When determining/estimating the number and type of new or additional trails wanted by the citizens of the state, recreation planners should consult the

individual RPC/COG composite survey sheet for the most accurate forecast of future trail needs. The number of miles surplus or deficient based on the 2002 revised goals for the types of trails based on extrapolated numbers are provided for each RPC/COG. However, the “apparent” surplus of trails in some of the regions reporting surpluses should be confirmed on a case-by-case/location-by-location basis in order to meet the local needs for the given community. Local community surveys confirming the needs for the various trails should be required in any application for funding. This process would not only document the need for the local trail(s) but will compel the citizens in the given community to become a stakeholder in the decision making process relative to planning and implementing outdoor recreation capital improvement projects.

Identified Trails of Statewide Importance

There are several identified important trail initiatives in the State of Missouri that should be supported by local communities as well as state and federal trail funding agencies. These trails will require sustained financial support from various state, local, and federal sources and are known or identified as the:

Mississippi River Trail Transamerica trail Ozark Trail Katy Trail

The **Mississippi River Trail** stretches almost the entire 2000-mile length of the Mississippi River and traverses several of the states on both sides of the river. The trail begins at the headwaters of the Mississippi at Lake Itasca, Minnesota, winding through Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana before reaching its southern terminus in the French Quarter in New Orleans. The Missouri section begins in Hannibal, Missouri and continues south past the St. Louis Arch, eventually leaving Missouri at Dorena and crossing the Mississippi River via the Dorena-Hickman Ferry. While the Missouri Section is not totally complete, it is signed from Hannibal to St. Louis and from south of St. Louis to Dorena with signs featuring the “MRT” logo. The Missouri section of the Mississippi River Trail is approximately 400 miles long, comprising 20

percent of the entire 2000-mile route. This trail is located on designated roadways and is primarily geared towards bicyclists.

The **Transamerica Trail** traverses the United States west to east beginning near Astoria, Oregon and ending at York Town, Virginia. The 4,250-mile bike route offers everything one would expect from a coast-to-coast crossing. All types of scenery and terrain including ocean coastline, lush forests, high desert, and mountain passes, snow-capped peaks, expansive plains, rolling hills, and wide rivers can be experienced. The Missouri section of the Transamerica Trail begins at the southwestern border along State Route 126 east of Pittsburg, Kansas, continuing east to Golden City and through Missouri's South Central Ozark region, including the communities of Hartville, Houston, Summersville, and Eminence. From there the route continues in a northeasterly direction through Ellington, Ironton, and Farmington and crosses the Mississippi River on State Route 51 to Chester, Illinois. The Missouri section of the Transamerica Trail is approximately 350 miles long, comprising 8.2 percent of the entire 4,250-mile route. This trail is located on designated roadways and is primarily geared towards bicyclists.

Missouri's **Ozark Trail** is the northern portion of the Ozark Trails System and is projected to connect to Arkansas' Ozark Highlands Trail at the small lakeside community of Udall, Missouri in Ozark County. From that point, the Ozark Trail continues northeasterly through land managed by the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Conservation, Mark Twain National Forest, and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. At this time, the northern trail terminus lies just south of Huzzah State Forest in Crawford County but will eventually continue to Castlewood State Park located in the St. Louis metropolitan area. When complete, the Missouri Ozark Trail will offer approximately 500 miles of multi-purpose trail allowing hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian use in designated sections. The 350 miles of completed trail are already being enjoyed by outdoor enthusiasts who desire perhaps a more primitive and challenging experience.

The **Katy Trail** is a 225-mile long Missouri state park occupying the former Missouri-Kansas-Texas (MKT) rail corridor. The Katy Trail is open from St. Louis to Clinton, Missouri and offers recreation, a place to enjoy nature and an avenue to discover the past as a bicyclist, hiker, nature lover or history buff. The opportunity for the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to acquire the right-of-way was

made possible by the National Trails System Act. This Act provides that railroad corridors no longer needed for active rail service can be banked for future transportation needs and used on an interim basis for recreational trails. The Katy Trail allows users to travel through some of the most scenic areas of the state and is an excellent place for bird watching. The 165 miles of trail between St. Charles and Boonville have been designated as an official segment of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and also as a part of the American Discovery Trail. The Katy Trail has also been designated as a Millennium Legacy Trail.

Biking enthusiasts also recognize the needs or desires for an east-west bike route traversing the northern portion of the state, and two north-south bike routes traversing the western and central sections of the state.

These trails and their approximate locations are depicted on the “Missouri Trails” map included in this section.

1995 Detailed Trail Use

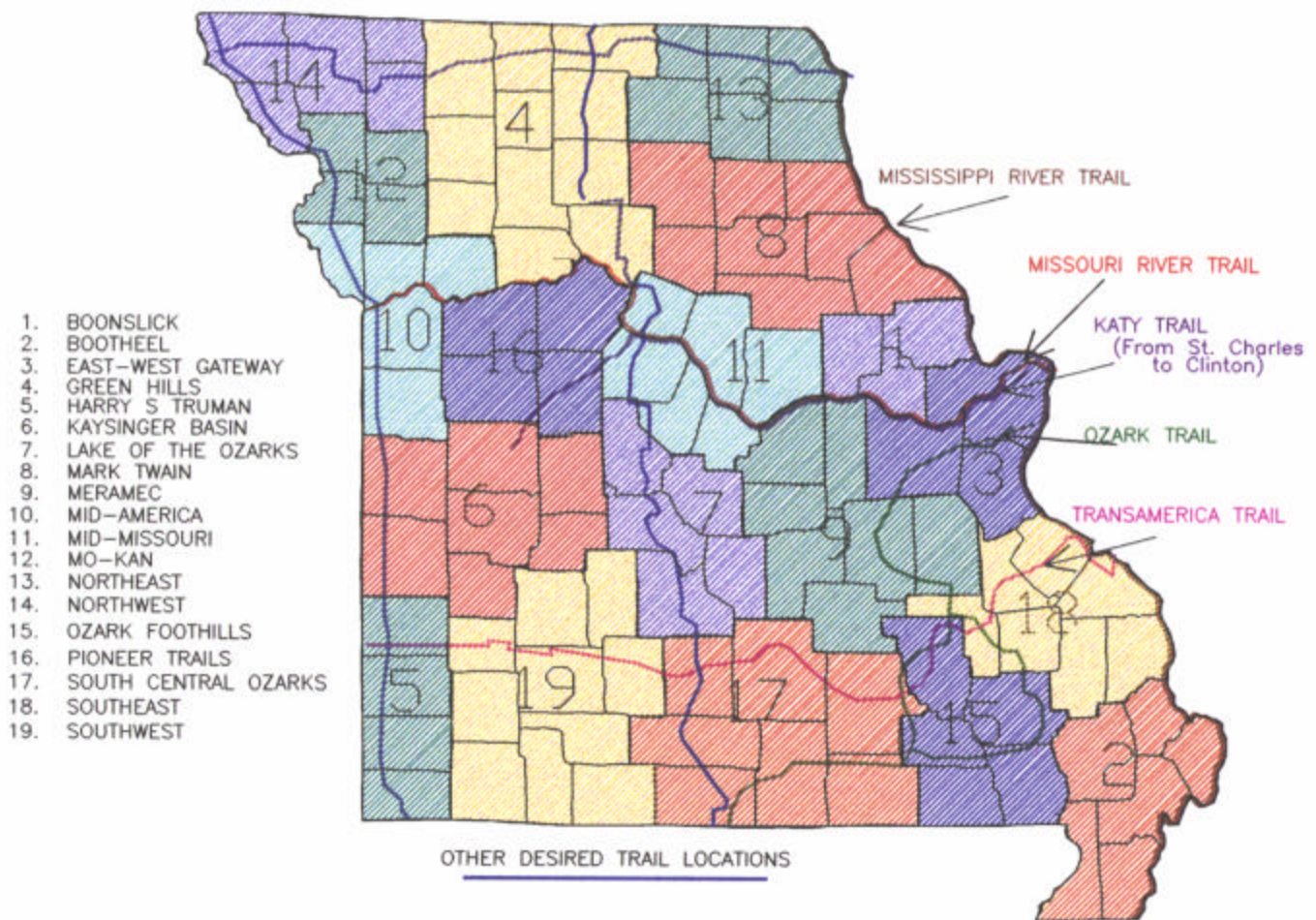
<u>Trail Use</u>	<u>Miles Paved</u>	<u>Miles Unpaved</u>	<u>Total Miles</u>
Hiking/Walking	63	301	364
Hiking/Walking, Backpacking			260
Hiking/Walking, Biking	118	275	393
Hiking/Walking, Biking, Equestrian	N/R	N/R	458
Hiking/Walking, Equestrian	N/R	N/R	244
Equestrian, Hiking/Walking, Backpacking	N/R	N/R	N/R
Exercising and Jogging	57	N/R	N/R
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)/Motorcycling	N/R	N/R	215
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)/Motorcycling, Biking	N/R	N/R	N/R
In-Line Roller Blading	N/R	N/R	N/R
Skateboarding	N/R	N/R	N/R
Multi-purpose/Other	N/R	N/R	N/R
TOTAL	238	576	1934

Note: N/R indicates Not Reported

2002 Detailed Trail Use

<u>Trail Use</u>	<u>Miles Paved</u>	<u>Miles Unpaved</u>	<u>Total Miles</u>
Hiking/Walking	72.015	299.615	371.63
Hiking/Walking, Backpacking	32.7	117.17	149.87
Hiking/Walking, Biking	81.4	162.03	243.43
Hiking/Walking, Biking, Equestrian	5.7	150.5	156.2
Hiking/Walking, Equestrian	0	58.2	58.2
Equestrian, Hiking/Walking, Backpacking	10	50.6	60.6
Exercising and Jogging	50.52	16.14	66.66
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)/Motorcycling	0	0	0
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)/Motorcycling, Biking	0	0	0
In-Line Roller Blading	80.25	0	80.25
Skateboarding	14.6	2	16.6
Multi-purpose/Other	14.8	735.5	750.3
TOTAL	361.985	1591.755	1953.74

TRAILS OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE AND OTHER DESIRED FUTURE TRAILS



Chapter VII

Conclusion

Conclusion

Missouri offers many outdoor recreation opportunities as varied as the geography of the state itself. From the steep, rugged mountain terrain of the Ozarks to the flatlands of the Bootheel, and the Mighty Mississippi River to the spring-fed Ozark streams, the lands and waters of Missouri provide a broad array of recreation possibilities. In addition to state and federal owned recreation resources, the local communities of Missouri provide resources by maintaining a multitude of facilities ranging from ballfields and playgrounds to major and minor league sports stadiums in the largest cities.

Outdoor recreation opportunities are abundant in Missouri but, as this SCORP presents, the local communities have identified a need for additional recreational facilities to meet the demand of the citizenry. Part of the planning process for this SCORP involved not only inventorying the existing facilities in Missouri's local communities, but also asking communities to quantify their unmet outdoor recreational needs. This information was then used to create a "roadmap" to show where the state currently is and where it needs to go in terms of meeting its citizens' outdoor recreation needs. This SCORP serves as the state's outdoor recreation roadmap for the next five years. The results of the community inventories are presented for statewide as well as for each region to show "where the state is." The new Development Goals created through this SCORP process show "where the state needs to go."

The results of the data collection and analysis indicate there is still an overwhelming need for additional outdoor recreation facilities and lands in Missouri. As seen in Table B in the Missouri section of the plan, there is an indicated need for over \$1.6 billion of additional outdoor recreational facilities to meet today's demands in the local communities alone. In addition to the identified needs of the communities, there is a continuing and increasing demand for outdoor recreation activities that require large tracts of wilderness lands and waterways for hunting and fishing interests.

The State of Missouri and its local communities must be prepared to respond to the outdoor recreation demands of its citizens. Resources are needed to address these demands. Programs that fund outdoor recreation activities such as the Land and

Water Conservation Fund, the Landmark Local Parks Program, the Recreational Trails Program, and related Missouri Department of Conservation programs must be continued, if not expanded. As this 2002-2007 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan has demonstrated, outdoor recreation is important to the citizens of Missouri. It is therefore important that the State of Missouri continue to provide its citizens with quality outdoor recreation opportunities.

Appendix

Community Survey

Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan Up-Date 2002

OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY & FUTURE NEEDS SURVEY

Name of City/County Park Department _____

Population Served _____

	Total Existing Facilities/Parks (number)	Future Needs (number)	Date Needed (Year)
Total Parkland Acres			
Picnic Shelters			
Picnic Tables			
Softball Fields			
#Lighted			
Football/Soccer Field			
#Lighted			
Playfields			
Tennis Courts			
#Lighted			
Handball/Racquetball			
#Lighted			
Multi-Use Courts			
#Lighted			
Golf Courses			
# of Holes			
Basketball Courts			
#Lighted			
Playgrounds			
Trails (Miles)			
Bicycle (Miles)			
Equestrian (Miles)			
Exercise Trail (Miles)			
Nature (Miles)			
Multi-Use (Miles)			
Horseshoe Courts			
Shuffleboard Courts			
Volleyball Courts			
Swimming Pools			
Square Feet			
Campsites			
Boat Ramps			
Ice Rinks			
Skateboard Park			

Please respond to the following outdoor recreation issues by rating each statement as follows:

(Note: If you highlight the box(s) you can enter an x)

Column 1

Current Importance: Rate the relative importance of each activity. Using a scale of -3 to +3, where -3 indicates that the activity is not important and +3 indicates that the activity is very important. Please put an “x” in the box in the column below the number you select for each statement.

Column 2

Change in Importance Since 1996: Indicate whether the importance of the activity has increased, decreased or remained the same as in 1996 by checking

Appropriate box

Column 3

Future Importance: Indicate whether the importance will most likely increase, decrease or remain the same over the next five (5) years by checking the appropriate box.

Community/County name

		Column 1						Column 2			Column 3		
		Current Importance						Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Meet Statewide Demand		Not Important		Very Important				Increase	Decrease	Same	Increase	Decrease	Same
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2						
1	Create new outdoor facilities to meet statewide demand.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Expand existing facilities; provide better maintenance and repair.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Determine the impact of increased leisure time on outdoor recreation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Evaluate current facility standards.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Carry out orderly development maintenance & expansion of outdoor recreation facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		Current Importance						Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Provide Stable Funding Source		Not Important			Very Important			Increase	Decrease	Same	Increase	Decrease	Same
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2						
7	Develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Share state and federal funds with every community.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Assure more equitable distribution of funds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Develop a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Enact a statewide tax for local parks to supplement the Land & Water Conservation Fund.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Address affordable user fees as a funding source.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Use the parks-and-soil tax funds to double the acreage of the state park system.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		Current Importance						Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Provide for Special User Groups		Not Important			Very Important			Increase	Decrease	Same	Increase	Decrease	Same
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2						
14	Provide integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	Address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Provide sensitivity training for employees towards persons with disabilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		Current Importance						Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Establish Trail Systems		Not Important			Very Important			Increase	Decrease	Same	Increase	Decrease	Same
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2						
18	Develop an interconnected system of corridors throughout Missouri for non-motorized transportation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Develop the rails-to-trails concept.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Provide funding (e.g., taxes and user fees) to state agencies for the purchase of right-of-way for trail systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	Develop designated bicycle lanes on city streets and highways that loop through and around cities and towns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	Promote a statewide bicycle trail system.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23	Provide better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	Provide better surfacing for roads.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	Provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	Develop separate ATV areas to accommodate other motorized recreation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	Separate horseback riding trails from other types of trails.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		Current Importance						Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection		Not Important			Very Important			Increase	Decrease	Same	Increase	Decrease	Same
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2						
28	Provide more environmental protection for Missouri rivers, streams, forests, and land.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	Educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30	Regulate natural resource usage and promote the preservation of pristine natural areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31	Purchase environmentally sensitive lands for the preservation of plant and animal habitat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32	Pay more attention to natural history; discourage commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33	Protect fish and wildlife habitat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34	Protect existing wild areas and establish new ones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35	Restore habitat to reflect pre-settlement conditions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36	Acquire more public land, especially larger natural areas and wilderness.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
37	Preserve and restore the biological diversity of the natural plant and animal communities that evolved in Missouri's original landscapes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
38	Minimize environmental damages to streams caused by jetboats and big boats, such as on Current River.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39	Avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40	Develop a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air, and soil.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		Current Importance						Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Establish a Fair Liability Law		Not Important			Very Important			Increase	Decrease	Same	Increase	Decrease	Same
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2						
41	Increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
42	Research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
43	Enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
44	Improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
45	Encourage public use of private lands through improved liability laws, federal incentives and property taxes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
46	Establish more regulations to deal with conflicting recreational usage.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		Current Importance						Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Provide Better Transportation Systems		Not Important			Very Important			Increase	Decrease	Same	Increase	Decrease	Same
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2						
47	Create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation area more efficiently.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
48	Transport all people who want to participate in outdoor recreation to existing state facilities or programs, especially those without access to an automobile such as children and senior citizens.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		Current Importance						Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Major Outdoor Recreation Issues		Not Important			Very Important			Increase	Decrease	Same	Increase	Decrease	Same
		-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2						
49	Develop a sensible land acquisition program that provides more open space and improved buffer zones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
50	Provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
51	Provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
52	Develop water impoundments near the users, especially urban residents.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
53	Serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
54	Provide more public golf courses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55	Preserve wetlands.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
56	Establish greenbelts statewide.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
57	Provide outdoor education.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
58	Provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Community/County Name

Detailed Trail Use

Trail Use	Miles	Check Box If Paved
Hiking/Walking		<input type="checkbox"/>
Hiking/Walking, Backpacking		<input type="checkbox"/>
Hiking/Walking, Biking		<input type="checkbox"/>
Hiking/Walking, Biking, Equestrian		<input type="checkbox"/>
Hiking/Walking, Equestrian		<input type="checkbox"/>
Equestrian, Hiking/Walking, Backpacking		<input type="checkbox"/>
Exercising and Jogging		<input type="checkbox"/>
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)/Motorcycling		<input type="checkbox"/>
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)/Motorcycling, Biking		<input type="checkbox"/>
In-Line Roller Blading		<input type="checkbox"/>
Skateboarding		
Other Uses or Combinations (please specify):		
		<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>
TOTAL		

*Note

If you highlight the box then you can enter an x

Reference Documents and Sources used in updating the 2002 – 2007 Missouri SCORP

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Americans for Our Heritage and Recreation, “Guardians of the Land and Water Conservation Fund,” 1615 M St., N. W. Washington, DC 20036, ahr@ahrinfo.org

An Assessment of State Outdoor Recreation Planning, Thomas P. Smith, American Planning Association, 1989.

2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, State Overview, June 2002, U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. www.fws.gov

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